DECEMBER 1888.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,493—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Mail Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
P. ICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	7 0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	7 0
20	12 0		17	10
25	15 0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22	13
30	18 0		27	16
35	21 0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	32	19
40	24 0		37	22

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in the second saloon, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st Dec.
BL.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
					1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
BL.	CLYDE	4126	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
BL.	PESHAWUR	3627	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL.	BUTLER	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	15th ,,
BL.	BENGAL	4109	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL.	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL.	PERIM	3300	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL.	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th Dec. 1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards.	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV .

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. '88.	20th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 190, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Dec. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on 1889.
THISBE	F. Redonicich.	3,800	450	5th Jan.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	5th Feb.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	18th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 17th December, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3511	480	15th Jan. 1889.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 13th December, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES
IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	20th Dec. '88.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. '89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millards	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	13th Dec. 1888.
KIRBY HALL	———	2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	25th Jan. ,,

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "MERKA," 1,056 tons, Captain Abbasson, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1889. For Freight and passage apply to—
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

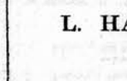
LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 23rd December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.
FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.
THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th December.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th December, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILVER MOUNTED STICKS FOR PRESENTATION.

TREACHER and Co., Ld., have JUST RECEIVED a large CONSIGNMENT of STERLING SILVER, Hall marked, MOUNTED WALKING STICKS. These articles make very useful presents for 'Xmas.
Prices from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30.
A large assortment of Cheaper Sticks, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES.

THESE CASES are made of the best English Saddlers' Leather, and fitted with Pockets for Paper and Envelopes, places for Pens, Pencils, Ink-Eraser, &c., and firmly secured with Lock and Key and Straps.

Quarto size	Rs.	16 8
Foolscap size	,,	18 8
Do. do. but with Extra Pockets for Cards, Stamps, &c.		
Quarto size	Rs.	20 0
Foolscap size	,,	22 8

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

!! MIRRORS !!

Of all sizes and sorts.
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED
BY
The World-famed House
OF
L. HARTMANN & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

MIRRORS
NOW ON VIEW
AT
, MEADOW STREET,
FOR A
SHORT SEASON ONLY.

LARGEST EXHIBITION YET IN THE COUNTRY.

!! MIRRORS !!
L. HARTMANN & Co.,
MIRROR MANUFACTURERS,
FOR A
SHORT SEASON ONLY.
4, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBA

'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TREACHER & CO., LD., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION, in the newest and most elegant designs, purchased personally by their Special Agent from the Leading Houses in London, Paris, and Vienna.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
Bracelets	35	to 400
Brooches	12	150
Brooch and Earrings	40	300
Collar Studs	5	10
Compasses	17	70
Crosses	50	70
Demi Suites	40	300
Diamond Studs	135	150
Earrings	12	400
Fichu Brooches	12	100
Gentlemen's Albert Chains	70	200
Gold Studs	12	18
Gold Mounted Scent Bottles	18	to 20
Ladies' Chains	80	150
Ladies' Collarettes	150	250
Ladies' Jewelled Ringe	40	500
Ladies' Necklets	150	250
Lockets and Earrings	150	300
Lockets	40	500
Masonic Charms	20	30
Necklets	150	250
Pearl Ear Studs	58	60
Pearl Studs	108	120
Pencil Cases	25	100
Pen and Pencil Cases	40	to 100
Pen Holders	16	30
Pin and Stud	70	90
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.	20	30
Scarf Pins	8	100
Scarf Rings	25	60
Sleeve Links	30	60
Solitaires	27	40
Studs and Links	50	80
Tooth Picks	18	35
Trinkets	15	40
Wedding Rings	18	25

SILVERWARE.

	Rs.	Rs.
Babies' Bells and Whistles	8	to 25
Bouquet Holders		
Card Cases	27	60
Christening Presents	8	150
Cigar Cases	78	180
Children's Mugs	45	60
Cigarette Cases	31-8	55
Coffee or Ice Spoons	45	55
Compasses	5	8
Flasks	60	to 80
Fruit Spoons	50	90
Goblets	110	200
Knives	12	20
Match Boxes	10	20
Match Boxes Enamelled	10-8	30
Muffineers	40	65
Napkin Rings	31-8	40
Pap Bowls	84	100
Salt Cellars	80	to 140
Scent Bottles	18	40
Snuff Boxes	50	60
Sugar Basins	80	110
Tea Services	200	250
Tea Spoons	50	60
Tobacco Boxes	40	50
Toilet Bottles	10-8	30
Whistles	6	10

SILVER JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
Albert Chains	9	to 22-8
Bracelets	4	45
Brooches	4	20
Brooches and Earrings	12-8	25
Cigar Cutters	7	12
Collar Studs	1-2	2
Demi Suites	12-8	25
Earrings	3	10
Fichu Brooches	6	to 10
Ladies' Chains	9	12-8
Ladies' Collarettes	40	55
Ladies' Necklets	20	55
Lockets and Earrings	18	25
Lockets	8	25
Necklets	15	55
Pen and Pencil Cases	10	15
Pencil Cases	5	to 20
Rings	3-8	4-8
Scarf Pins	2	6
Sleeve Links	5	7
Solitaires	4	8
Studs and Links	9	12
Toothpicks	2	5
Wealemefnas	9	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
FURNISHERS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

'XMAS!! EXHIBITION!!! NEW YEAR!!
PRESENTS!!! PRESENTS!!!!
PHOTO FRAMES.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
FROM
PARIS AND LONDON,
at prices to suit all.
FORMING THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED.
NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.
GRAND STUDIO. P. VUCCINO, MEDOW STREET.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been
APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.
ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.
They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boiler Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and they are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent
PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

PIANOS.
GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

	Rs.
AFTERNOON TEA SET of three pieces, small, squat, plain, with a Grecian border, round the necks, ½ inch broad, and plain button tops, gilt inside	45
TEA AND COFFEE SET of four pieces, medium size, plain with Grecian border round shoulders, chased handles, gilt inside, plain beaded button tops	75
TETE-A-TETE SET of four pieces, small, plain, with Grecian border round the necks, gilt inside, plain tops	60
Ditto four pieces, small, pear-shaped, lower half chased, basketwork pattern, gilt inside, plain button tops	45
TEA SET, ordinary full size, quite plain, globular, wide lipped cream jug, gilt inside, flower button tops	90
COFFEE AND TEA SET, of four pieces, ordinary full size, plain and partially gilt, with scrolls for inscription, and raspberry spray, gilt inside, with plain button tops	120
TEA TRAY, oblong, octagonal, partially gilt, to match the above set	45
MANIATURE MOCHA SETS of seven pieces, in box with puffed silk lining, comprising coffee pot, two cups and saucers, sugar stand and round tray, with beaded edges, and chased handles and feet, gilt inside, sugar stand	75
TEA SET, 3 pieces, ordinary full size, elongated globular, richly engraved, ivory button tops	150
COFFEE and TEA SET, four pieces, ordinary full size, plain globe shape, beautifully engraved, plain button tops	200
COFFEE and TEA SET, ordinary full size American shaped, squat hammered, handsomely chased, four pieces	130
TEA TRAY to match the above oblong with rounded ends and two handles	60

SAMOVAR.

This Russian tea equipage consists of a flat stand of six circles round a central one supported on four feet and furnished with two handles. Over the central circl, on a raised stand containing a spirit lamp, is the teakettle, and in each of the six circles round it, a cup or rather glass holder with handle, answering to the Turkish Zarf. The glasses are very thin delicately engraved tumblers in which the tea is served in Russia with a dash of lemon juice and without milk. The whole is elaborately embossed in a rich design with a polished black horn insulator in the middle of the handle of the kettle. Rs. 150

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

WE have now on hand a Large Assortment of GOODS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION. They comprise a Splendid Selection of
PHOTO ALBUMS, FRAMES AND SCREENS, WORK BASKETS, DRESSING BAGS, PAINTED MIRRORS, WRITING DESKS, TOURIST CASES, LADIES' HAND BAGS, PURSES, SUNSHADES, CARD CASES, SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, JEWEL CASES, AND GLOVE CASES.
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!
A Large Stock of the
LATEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS.
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
A Splendid Assortment, including the BASEL MISSION CARDS.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.
West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.
OUR SECOND SPECIALITIE,
For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very ligh called Clothiratta.
SHIRTINGS.
Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.
Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FICHU BROOCHES.
LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CEYLON.
NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,200 feet above sea level.
"CRITERION HOTEL"
situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 60. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
LARGEST STOCK OF
DIAMOND, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
INDIAN CURIOS, PERSIAN CARPETS, AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.
Cheapest House. Inspection invited.
Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE following Programme will be performed at the next CONCERT of the Society in the TOWN HALL, TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 18th December 1888, at 9-15 p.m.

FIRST PART.

1. QUARTETTE ....Carita .....Rossini.
Mrs. Bord, Mrs. Maclaren, Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. Preston.
2. TENOR SOLO ....When other lips ..... Balfe.
Mr. Chisholm.
3. PIANO SOLO .....Fantasia Caprice .....Goria.
On airs from "Tannhauser."
Miss Flower.
4. BARITONE SOLO.Cantique de Noel.....Adolphe Adam.
Mr. Wyer.
5. QUARTETTE ....Morning Prayer .....Mendelssohn.
Mrs. Squire, Miss M. De Courcy Atkine, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Stewart.
6. ORGAN SOLO...Cujus Animam (by desire).Rossini.
Mr. Johnston.

SECOND PART.

THE REVENGE,

Words by Lord Tennyson, Music by Dr. Villiers Stanford.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The accompaniment on this occasion will be supplemented by a small String Orchestra.

Tickets, Reserved Rs. 3, and Back Seats Rs. 2, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and also at the door on the evening of the Concert.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IMMEDIATE AND STUPENDOUS SUCCESS OF
WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.
TO-NIGHT,
THIRD GRAND PERFORMANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4 .....Rs. 8-0	Dress Circle.. .....Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls..... ,, 3-0	Pit Stalls ..... ,, 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st row ,, 3-0	Gallery ..... ,, 1-0

Back Seats .....Annas 8.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19TH.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
SATURDAY, DEC. 22ND.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls .....Rs. 2 | The Rest of the House, Rs. 1
Children and Servants, Half Price.
Doors open at 2-30 p.m. Performance, 3 o'clock.

A. JENSEN,
Advance Agent.

"ELGIN MILLS, TENTS."

DISTRICT OFFICERS, Officers Commanding Regiments and others requiring tents of guaranteed quality and workmanship are requested to send in early indents to ensure punctuality of delivery.

Address— THE AGENT,
Elgin Mills, Cawnpore.

Dated 11th Dec., 1888.

FOR SALE.

THE PATENT RIGHTS in Eleven valuable Patents for the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Worked with energy and a sufficient Capital there is over A CRORE OF RUPEES PROFIT to be obtained from the working of these Patents. A responsible Agent wanted in Bombay to sell these Patents outright, or to form a Company for working the same. Liberal terms. For further particulars apply to

CANTWELL & Co.,
Consulting Engineers and Patent Agents,
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FOR THE PURE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., Ld.
Next door Messrs. Ludda Ebraim and Co., Ld.
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	Rs. a. p.
Flowery Orange Pekoe, Tippy Fine, per 1 lb. tin ..	2 12 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe, a Superior Tea ,, ,, ..	2 8 0
Choice Pekoe ,, ,, ..	1 8 0
Choice Pekoe Souchong ,, ,, ..	1 4 0
Family Mixture ,, ,, ..	1 0 0

Best Coffee Unground and Compounders, &c., &c.

M. POPE & Co.

OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage Stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials.

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and gives a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons."—"Bradford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter."—"Canterbury Medical Journal." Aug 9th, 1883.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways."—"Bath Journal," Nov. 13, 1883.

S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.

16, Apollo Road, Fort.

PRICE FOUR ANNAS.

THE XMAS NUMBER
OF
THE WEEK'S NEWS
WILL CONTAIN
FLEETWOOD'S END,
The Story of Twe Christmas Eves.
A complete Tale, by ADELINE SERGEANT.
BAA BAA BLACK SHEEP,
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THE OPENING CHAPTERS OF
THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE.
By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT,
Author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."
AND A BUDGET OF
XMAS LITERATURE.
Orders should be addressed to the MANAGER, "Pioneer" Office, Allahabad.

☞ On Sale at all Railway Bookstalls.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, I hereby fix the following dates for the first General Elections of Councillors to take place in the year 1889.

FIRST.—For the WARD ELECTIONS, to take place simultaneously for all the Wards, THURSDAY, the 17th January.

SECONDLY.—For the Election by the Bombay CHAMBER of COMMERCE, WEDNESDAY, the 6th February.

THIRDLY.—For the JUSTICE'S ELECTION, TUESDAY, the 12th February.

FOURTHLY.—For the FELLOWS ELECTION, TUESDAY, the 26th February.

Printed forms of nomination papers either for the Ward Elections or the Justices' election can be obtained free of charge by persons entitled to them on applicat on at the Commissioner's Office at any time within seven days previous to the respective days fixed for the Ward Elections and Justices' Election.

With regard to nominations attention is invited to Section 26 of the Act, and it will be observed that the days fixed for the Elections (Wards and Justices respectively) are the days on which nomination papers are to be delivered at the Commissioner's Office before 5 p.m.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombbay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 15th December, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cocoanut and Castor Oils required by the Company for Twelve Months commencing the first day of February, 1889, estimated at 550 tons and 650 tons, respectively.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on FRIDAY, 21st December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th Dec., 1888.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND QUADRILLE PARTY.

G. I. P. RY. INSTITUTE, PAREL.

A MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT to be followed by a Quadrille Party.

FRIDAY, 21ST DEC., 1888.

By the Members of the Parel Gymkhana.

To commence with an original farce by C. Selby, Esq., entitled
FEARFUL TRAGEDY,
OLIO.

Messrs. Whitmore, Kiskey, Pennock, Hart, and Scott. Miss Pennock and Miss Hallums.

To conclude with the Screaming Farce by E. Yates, Esq., and W. H. Harrington, Esq., entitled
A NIGHT AT NOTTINGHILL.
The whole to conclude with a dance.

A few Special Reserved Seats. Rs. 2. These seats cannot be booked after 5-30 p.m., 21st Dec., 1888. Unreserved, Re. 1.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICES.

THE AGRA BANK, Ld.

A BRANCH of the BANK has THIS DAY been established, at RANGOON, under the Management of the undersigned.

JOHN BLACKHALL,
Manager.

Bombay, 12th December, 1888.

BY VIRTUE of a Resolution the Bombay Graduates' Association, a MEETING OF ALL GRADUATES of this UNIVERSITY residing in Bombay will be held at the Presidency Association Rooms, Hornby Row, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., on the 18th instant, under the auspices of the Association to consider what steps should be taken to return Graduates at the next Municipal Election.

Graduates of the Bombay University who intend to be candidates for the different wards at the said Elections are requested to send in their names and addresses to the undersigned on or before the 17th instant."

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Hon. Secretary.

23 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, 14th Dec., 1888.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.

For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES GRANTED on European, Eurasian, Parsee and Armenian lives, at very favorable RATES of PREMIUM.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES made from the Proprietors' Fund in aid of premia on Assurances effected by Clergymen of Protestant Denominations, Professors, School Teachers, &c.

For particulars apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

S. S. MERKA, FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's Screw-Steamer MERKA, 1,056 tons burthen with her sails, tackle, boats, and furniture as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour. She is a good strong boat and a regular trader between Zanzibar and Bombay, and holds a certificate of seaworthiness from the Board of Trade.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept any offer, but will submit the highest one by wire to His Highness the Sultan for approval or otherwise.

Offers must be made on or before TUESDAY, the 18th inst., after which she will begin to load for Zanzibar. The vessel is on view.

A deposit of Rs. 2,500 must accompany each offer.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

Khoja Mohla, Mandvie.

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do ,, 9 ,, 20 ,, ,,
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
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POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of vacant piece of Municipal ground at Ripon Road.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S. C.I.E., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of the former purchaser, Mr. Mahomed Dosa, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., a valuable plot of Municipal Ground, admeasuring about 261·37 square yards, situate at Ripon Road, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Nurudin Jeewakhan, on the west by a Fazendari passage, on the south by Municipal property, and on the east by Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, December 18, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

A UCTION SALE OF MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Keswjee Jadowjee to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., at Ccorla, near the Swadeshi Mill, the following valuable Mill Machinery:—

2 doubling frames of 304 spindles, each on Ashworth long collar principle 3½" lift, with twist change wheels, creel, pegs and bobbins complete, from the Junction Iron Works Co., Ld.

1 pien winding frame of 100 spindles, 4½" guage to wind from 5¼" hanks into pien bobbins, by Joseph Stubbs.

1 Large steel fly wheel, together with its pinions of patent double helical tooth, by P. R. JACKSON.

The above machinery is quite new and packed in cases.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white doria and lawns.
5 ,, white mulls and nansooks.
4 ,, coloured woollen cloth.
2 bales grey dhooties.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
2 ,, Turkey red cloth.
13 cases Sir Astly Cooper's concentrated extract of sarsaparilla.

On account of the concerned.

1 case damaged hats, ex s.s Eden Hall.

A quantity of household furniture of a gentleman, consisting of easy, arm and without arm chairs, dinning, round, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, tapeys bookself, iron bedstead, camp cot, bed room, couch and chairs with cushion, glass door cupboard, press, bathing tubs, &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, December 18, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a light miniature circular-fronted Brougham with a bay waler horse and harness, lady's side saddle, &c., &c., the property of J. G. SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT "THE CLIFF," MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, comprising bignonias, ferns, stephanotes, palms, lilly, crotons, roses, arancaria, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. HOJEL.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, A RARE AND LAST CHANCE TO SECURE FIRST CLASS HORSES AT CHEAP RATE.

Imported by Mr. C. G. Baldock from Australia will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company's Stables.

One bay pony geld 3 years, 13 hand 1in., very fast for racing purposes.

One black pony mare, 5 years, 13 hands 1in., very nice pony up to weight, broken to saddle.

One bay pony mare, 5 years, 13 hands 1 in., a first class pony and very fast.

One black geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in., a well broken showy hack.

One grey geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in., a first class saddle hack.

One chestnut geld, 5 years, 14 hands 2 in., prefectly quiet in saddle, will make a good trapper.

One bay geld, 6 years, 14 hands 3 in., and one bay geld, 5 years, 14 hands 3 in, thoroughly broken to harness, and a very showy pair.

One bay geld, 5 years, 15 hands, splendid hack, and will make a good dog-cart horse.

One brown geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in., and one brown geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in, splendid pair of cobs, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle.

One screw bald geld, 5 years, 15 hands, a magnificent trotter with splendid action, broken to single and double harness.

One chestnut mare, 4 years, 15 hands, a very showy hack suitable for a charger.

One chestnut geld, 4 years, 16 hands and one chestnut mare, 4 years, 16 hands, an excellent pair of well broken big horses. Very showy and quiet in harness.

One bay mare, 5 years, 15 hands 2 in., a beautiful mare, thoroughly broken will make a first class charger.

One brown mare, 6 years, 15 hands, first class hack, also broken, single and double harness.

One grey mare, 5 years 15 hands, well broken to saddle, also goes in harness.

One grey mare, 5 years, 15 hands, and one grey geld, 4 years, 16 hands, an excellent pair of well broken big horses. Very showy and quiet in harness.

One bay mare, 5 years, 15 hands 2 in., a beautiful mare, thoroughly broken will make a first class charger.

One brown mare, 6 years, 15 hands, first class hack, also broken, single and double harness.

One grey mare, 5 years 15 hands, well broken to saddle, also goes in harness.

One grey mare, 5 years, 15 hands, and one grey geld, 4 years, 16 hands, an excellent pair of carriage horse with good action and fast trotters.

Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. instructed to sell by Public Auction at, "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rice crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogony grand square pianoforte, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of Mr. C. TURNER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT "SYLPH."

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. J. W. Scott, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Sea-

The yacht "Sylph," of 6½ tons register, bearing Royal Yacht Club No. 29.

Also the yacht "Rustom," 6 tons, teakwood built and copper bottom, lateen rig, well found and water tight.

The yacht "Maud," teakwood built, quite sound, about 6 years old and well found, very good for shooting purpose.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 18, 1888.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
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INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
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Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

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28, Apollo Street.	27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c., cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

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STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

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AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SPECIAL GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

'XMAS PRESENTS

AND

NEW YEARS' GIFTS.

COMPRISING Ladies' and Gent's Fitted Bags, Mounted Walking Sticks. The new "En Tout Cas" Stripe and Spot Silk, and all the Latest Fashionable Colours, in Shot Silk Umbrellas and Sun Shades, Real Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Novelties in Fichus, Novel Designs in Hand-painted Gauze and Satin Fans, Ladies' Gloves in all the present shades and lengths.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

					Rs.
Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,				by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.	do.	do.		by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.		by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.		by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do.	Open Face	do.		by Tobias	75
Do.	Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver	Hunting	do.	do.	by do.	85
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	85
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do.	Crystal	Face do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	95
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	60
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Benson	15

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BOMBAY, 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Clock Tower.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS.

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	36 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	31 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all ENAMELLED WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., MEDOWS STREET.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all TOYS and FANCY GOODS, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all CONFECTIONERY, BON-BONS and CRACKERS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all 'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, 'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on FAMILY COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.

Rare chance for those who wish to have a good Kitchener.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS to be kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£333,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT & COUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	200,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, HOPE BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,000
,, 1873	£288,136
,, 1888	£350,029

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY Lives, CIVIL employé lives, at premium reduced.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured here, either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,399	5	1
1876	£3,192,350	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum street.

SIND ARTS COLLEGE, KARACHI.

A PROFESSOR of ENGINEERING will shortly be appointed. Salary, Rs. 150 per mensem.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

B. B. & C. I. Society—Monthly meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Bank of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Port Trustees' inspection of Harbour.
Bombay Graduates' Association, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bengal (s), from London; Mobile (s), Liverpool; Ceylon (s), Colombo; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Glenarchy (barque), Cardiff; and Darwin (s), N. Shields.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, commencing at 4-30. Sides will be made up on the ground. Gentlemen are requested to bring both colours.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang per extra s.s. Poseidon will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Marine Battalion, was unavoidably absent from H. E. the Governor's levée last evening.

REPORTED THEFT.—Jadowjee Thackersay, residing at Samuel Street, has reported to the police that during the afternoon of the 11th instant, his room was entered during his absence, a box forced open, and gold and silver ornaments and cash, valued altogether at Rs. 995, carried away.

THE ACCIDENT AT SEA NEAR MADRAS.—We are asked to correct the statement that the son of Captain Potts fell overboard during the temporary absence of his mother. Mrs. Potts was present with the child at the time and saw him fall overboard, but the accident was so sudden that she could do nothing to save him.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.—An old woman named Rajai, residing at Camateepoora 13th street, while passing along the Duncan Road on Sunday was knocked down by a carriage, whereby her left arm and the right collar bone were fractured, necessitating her removal to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now under treatment.

THE BYCULLA MURDER.—Hurry Runchoor *alias* Rama, who was arrested on Saturday, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with the murder of the girl Syee on the 13th November last. The case was postponed for hearing to the 31st instant, to enable the police to institute further enquiries into the matter and to instruct the Public Prosecutor.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—On Sunday evening at about 4 o'clock a female child of 18 months, named Durgee, accidentally fell out of a window on the first floor of a house at Lower Duncan Road. The child being severely injured was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, but the parents refused to allow the child to be kept there under treatment, and took the child away to their own residence.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played between the E. H. School Cricket Club and the Proprietary School Club on Saturday last. It resulted in favour of the Elphinstonians, they having secured 104 runs against 62 made by their opponents. The Elphinstone School has played four matches this season, 3 with some of the local High Schools, and 1 with the second Eleven of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, all of which have been favourable in their results to the Elphinstone High School.

ENGINEERING.—Among the passengers who arrived by the last mail steamer is Mr. Rattonshaw Dadabhoy, of the firm of Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Company, engineers and iron founders. Mr. Rattonshaw has been elected an association member of the institution of Civil Engineers. During his sojourn In England for upwards of a year, he made himself personally acquainted with the working of some of the largest and best known engineering and manufacturing establishments in the kingdom.

A TRIPLE CHARGE OF THEFT.—A Municipal sweeper named Rama Wittoo was yesterday charged by Inspector Roberts, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon two separate charges of stealing two dhotura, the property of Rameswar Soopal and Kanjee Ramjee, both residents of Chowpatty, and a third charge of having in his possession a towel, and two coats reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, as he failed to render a satisfactory account as to how he became possessed of the articles. Rama was arrested while in the act of stealing the dhotur belonging to Rameswar Soopal, which was left out to dry in front of his house. He was handed over to the police, who, on searching his house at Chunam Kil N Street, found the other articles of wearing apparel and also the dhotur beloning to Kanjee Ramjee in his possession. Rama pleaded not guilty to the charges, stating that he had purchased the articles from the Chindee Bazaar, but could produce no evidence to substantiate his statement. He was convicted upon the three charges, and sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

EMPERATIX *vs.* FAKIRA BIN BAYAPA AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the accused by Mr. J. L. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 20th October last, convicted him of murder. Mr. N. G. Chandavarker appeared for the prisoner; and Mr. Mundlik, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appears that in the month of September last, the accused and two others saw the deceased woman, Basowa, coming towards their field about evening time. When she was within their reach, they caught her and threw her down. The accused Hadkar sat on her chest, holding her legs fast, while the first accused held her throat and squeezed fast, and the accused Ramappa dealt her blows with the sandals belonging to the first accused. From this treatment the woman died. As her throat was held squeezed, she could not cry out. The first and second accused carried her dead body to another field, and left it there after removing the ornaments she had on her person. These were divided among the accused and were afterwards found by the police. The deceased had made a complaint against the three accused, who were convicted and punished. There was considerable ill-feeling between her and the first accused. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, acquitted the second and the third accused; while, differing with one of the assessors, his Honor found the first accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in giving judgment in appeal, said: On consideration of the prisoner's confession, we are of opinion that the conviction recorded by the Sessions Judge should be confirmed. Even in his petition of appeal, the prisoner admits his presence at the killing, and under the circumstances it lay on him to shew (which he has not done) that his acts amounted to less than murder. At the same time we are constrained to notice that the evidence, apart from the confession, is not clear and cogent. The Sessions Judge gives his reasons for what seem to be well founded suspicions that some of the evidence for the prosecution was false. The prisoners 2 and 3 have been acquitted. The statements of the head constable Vishnu shew that, after arrest by the district police the prisoner now appealing was kept for some days, in illegal custody before he made his first confession, the well-know requirement of section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure not having been observed. We think the Sessions Judge should in so serious a case draw the attention of the higher police authorities to the facts of this detention, if he has not already done so. Under all the circumstances, we commute the sentence to one of transportation for life.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX FUND.

CAPTAIN WALSHE begs to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of the following contributions:—H. E. Lord Reay, Rs. 10; Mr. C. P. Cooper, Rs. 10; Mr. L. Penny, Rs. 5. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Rs. 10; the Hon. Mr. Latham, Rs. 20.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

THE FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE eight candidates put forward by the Bholeshwar Ward Committee to represent that district in the new Municipal Corporation, addressed their constituents on Sunday evening in the hall of the Mulji Jaitha cloth market. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar presided. The candidate who first addressed the meeting was Mr. Damodar Thakersey Mulji. He began by commending the activity of the Ratepayers' Association in view of the forthcoming municipal elections. Though, he said, he was not an eloquent speaker, he promised to take interest in every question pertaining to the welfare of the ratepayers. The interest which he would take in the financial affairs of the Municipality would derive a considerable stimulus from the fact of his own firm of Muljee Jaitha and Company paying such a large sum as Rs. 33,000 by way of house-tax.

Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master, who next addressed the meeting, spoke of the great importance of sanitation and a pure water-supply for a vastly crowded city like Bombay, and urged that these matters ought always to command the earnest attention of the Corporation. Mr. Master, referring with pleasure to the growing interest taken by ratepayers in municipal affairs, observed that when he first came forward as a candidate, he was elected by about half a dozen votes, and one of the voters was not quite sure whether he was not incurring the displeasure of Government by exercising his franchise. (Laughter.) Mr. Master next insisted upon the members discharging their duty with fearless independence.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that a knowledge of English was an indispensable qualification of every member of the Corporation, and yet there have been instances of men being returned to the Corporation who had scarcely any knowledge of that language, and who had on some occasions ludicrously betrayed their ignorance by getting up and saying "I second the proposition," although there was no proposition before the meeting to second. (Laughter.) While he was against unnecessary expenditure, he never lost sight of the fact that the expenditure must increase with the growing requirements of the city. As a medical man, he warmly advocated adequate municipal grants for hospitals and dispensaries. He concluded by exhorting the ratepayers to inform their representatives of whatever grievances they might have.

Mr. Dayabhoy Jadooram said that he had no previous experience of municipal affairs; but he was taking a great deal of interest in them, and promised to use his best endeavours in serving the city if he were elected.

Rao Saheb Wasoodeo Jagonath Kirtikar said that he too had never yet been in the Corporation, but if he were elected, he hoped he would not disappoint his constituents. He then spoke of the duties and responsibilities of Councillors.

Mr. Shamrao Manekji Rele thanked the committee for selecting him as one of the representatives of the ward, and promised to perform his civic duties with all his heart and to the best of his abilities.

Mr. Tribhowandas Varjeewandas also gave a similar promise, and said that he had always been against extravagant expenditure.

Dr. Jamnadas Premchund was the last speaker who addressed the meeting at length, particularly on sanitary questions.

It was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Shamrao Manockjee Rele, "That the Sub-Committee of Ratepayers' Association and its secretaries deserve the thanks of the meeting for all the trouble they have taken in organizing meetings of the ratepayers of the Bhuleshwar Ward for the purpose of returning fit representatives to the Corporation at the forthcoming elections." The chairman said the Committee had worked hard in organizing these movements. The proposition was carried with applause.

A vote of confidence was unanimously passed in favour of the candidates. Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Company were thanked for allowing the use of their hall, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PAROCHIAL MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.

ON Sunday evening last, the Rev. J. Henry Lord, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Parochial Missions to the Jews Fund and the incumbent in charge at St. John's House, Umarkhadi, preached a special sermon at St. Thomas' Cathedral on behalf of this mission. A brief history of its working in this diocese may not be uninteresting to those who wish to render the undertaking their support. At present the efforts made in the Bombay Diocese are directed towards the community of Jews known as the Beni-Israel, who are peculiar to this Presidency, and number upwards of 10,000 speaking the Marathi language. Of these, a large number live in Bombay itself in the immediate vicinity of the mission at Umarkhadi. They are also to be found in considerable numbers in various townships and villages of the Colaba collectorate. Some have settled at Poona and Thana, while many are to be found as private soldiers and native officers in the Indian Army, and others hold clerkships in Government and Railway offices. A small permanent mission has for some time past been planted at Pen, and the ground broken for a similar effort at Panwell,—two important centres of population on the opposite side of the Bombay Harbour, where many Beni-Israelites reside, and which are unoccupied by any other Christian Mission. At Poona, where evangelistic work amongst the Beni-Israel was until recently carried on by the Revd. J. Douglas Lord, lectures have been delivered at the request of the Clergy of the Panch Howds Mission in that city. In a letter dated April 17th, 1888, the Bishop of Bombay writes:—"I am heartily glad to hear that the 'Parochial Missions to the Jews,' under which you formerly worked in London, should have recognised your work in Bombay, and that you should have the encouragement of receiving a grant from it, and of feeling that you are working in connection with it. Your work for the Jews in the Umarkhadi neighbourhood has always had my sympathy and sanction." The Bombay Clerical Conference, at their meeting in May last, passed the following resolution:—"The Clerical Conference is of opinion that the Mission work amongst the Jews, carried on by Mr. Lord in Bombay and the neighbourhood, in connection with the Society of St. John the Evangelist, as a branch of the Parochial Missions to the Jews, deserves the sympathy and support of the churchmen in the Diocese." In addition to the Jewish work, the Mission at Umarkhadi includes the oversight of a congregation of Marathi Native Christians, and regular services are held in Marathi in the Chapel of the Mission. Definite missionary work is also carried on among non-Christians of all classes speaking the Marathi language. This portion of the work has just received an addition to its strength in the appointment of the Rev. Sadashiva B. Lotlikar, who has hitherto worked in the Panch Howds Mission at Poona, to assist in the Mission at Umarkhadi. For the special Jewish work of this Mission the following is at present required:—Towards support of the missionary, Rs. 50; house rent at Umarkhadi, Rs. 30; mission agents and rent of rooms at Pen and Panwell, Rs. 70; itinerating and miscellaneous expenses, Rs. 30; in all Rs. 180 per mensem. This provides for an enlargement of the present work, which is now cramped for want of means.

BOMBAY U. C. S. FAMILY PENSION FUND.

THE annual meeting of the above Fund was held at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 15th instant, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Mr. P. Ryan, the second Presidency Magistrate, was in the chair. The thirty-ninth report of the above Fund for the official year 1887-88 was, after some discussion, unanimously adopted. Mr. J. F. Fernandez, late City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, was re-elected a member of the Managing Committee, and Messrs. A. R. King, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, and Balkrishna N. Pitale, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Department, were elected members of the Managing Committee. Mr. J. F. Vaz, who has been Secretary to the above Fund for more than twenty years, was re-elected as Secretary and Treasurer for a further term of two years. Mr. Devidas Pranjivandas Mehta, an Assistant in the Revenue Department, was elected by a majority of votes an Auditor of the above Fund for a term of two years at the remuneration of Rs. 150 per annum. The proceedings of the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE VAITURNA RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the Vaiturna:—

	Rs.
His Excellency Lord Reay	100
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	250
A. K.	100
The Florio-Rubattino Co.	100
Mr. Ardesir Framji	100
Mr. S. D. Sassoon	100
Mr. G. F. Sheppard, C. S.	50
K.	10
Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.	250

THE STRANDING OF THE MOBILE.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry investigating the circumstances connected with the stranding of the s.s. Mobile on the Chumba Island off Zanzibar in August last commenced its sittings yesterday. Mr. Cooper was president of the Court and was assisted by Capt. R. Arbuthnot, R. N., commanding H. M. S. Mariner, and Capt. W. Potts, Supt. of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s dock. The Court appointed Captain J. A. Magenis, of the s.s. Java, and Captain J. Robertson, of the s.s. Kilwa, as additional assessors.

Mr. Frere, acting Solicitor to Government, conducted the proceedings on behalf of Government, and Mr. Burder, of the firm of Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, appeared on behalf of the Captain and owners, Bombay and Persian S. N. Coy, of the s.s. Mobile.

Captain J. Cormack was examined by Mr. Frere. He said:—I was the master of the Mobile and hold a master's certificate. On the 5th of August I left Bombay in command of the Mobile, bound for Zanzibar with a general cargo. I had three navigating officers, three engineers, two certificated, and a full complement of crew. I joined the vessel two days before we left Bombay, and do not know when the compasses had been last corrected. At 2-30 p.m. on the 20th, my position was the south end of the Zanzibar Island abeam about 4 miles, bearing N. by E. I steered from there N. W. by W. and continued on that course right through. After I had gone 11¼ miles I verified my position by bearing on the Island of Kunguma N. N. E. ½ E., distant 2 miles. I then altered my course N. W. by N., and continued on it till I got near Chumba Island. I did not verify my position again. I was on the bridge the whole time. I passed the Island on what I considered a very fair position, the vessel not steering very well owing to the current between the two islands, and before I could stop her she took the ground. I verified my position, and it was then English mission N. E. by N., the centre of Chumba Island N. W. by N. ½ N., and the ship's head at that time was N. N. W. There are two bearings of the English mission. I do not know which is correct, as there are two mission houses, but the correct position is about N. N. E of the English mission and N. N. W. of the middle of Chumba Island. When we struck, it was about 1 mile or 1¼ miles off the island, and the time was 4-30 p.m. The weather was very strange, and you could hardly tell the distance as there was a very strong *mirage*. Before we went ashore it was high-water, and you could not see it it was discoloured. I did not see any buoy. I was alone on the bridge and the chief officer was on duty on deck. We were going 8 knots fullspeed, but when the current caught her we had to slow her down, and we were going slow when she struck. We were stranded for 23 hours. Immediately we struck, I let out the anchor astern and waited for the rising of the tide. I was not able to move with the engines, and I then stopped the engines. I also sent the third officer to get lighters from Zanzibar to unload the cargo. After waiting for the next tide I tried again to get off, but I found my propeller had broken on a coral reef. I stopped again, and on the next tide I tried and with more success, after which I proceeded to Zanzibar. We got off at 3-30 in the afternoon of the 21st of August. We anchored at Zanzibar the same evening. Here I sent one of my own crew down to ascertain the damage. He reported none except that to the propeller.

The President: How many blades were broken?—The whole four, your Honor?

The President: Then how did you proceed to Zanzibar?—Well, the blades were not entirely broken off.

Mr. Frere: Then you proceeded to Mauritius?—Yes. We made no water. At Zanzibar I made a report to the British Consul and asked for a court of enquiry. No court was held, as it appears that they were rather busy and we were ready to proceed to sea. At Mauritius I made no report to the authorities, and after taking in cargo came on to Bombay. When I came here I made no report of the accident, but I saw Captain Bean and personally spoke to him about the accident. He asked me to make a report, but I did not, as I had not the documents at hand, though they were scattered about in Bombay, I left in the Bolkow, and during my absence the vessel was surveyed.

The President: What propeller had you on your voyage from Mauritius? I found an old condemned propeller in the ship and fixed it on the shafts. We did not make a drop of water and averaged between 6 and 6½ knots an hour. I believe the Mobile was insured. She was fully equipped in every way.

Mr. Frere: Did you ever go to Zanzibar before?—Yes, once as chief officer, 4 years ago, but by the north passage. I never went by the south channel before.

Did you know it was Chumba Island when you saw?—Yes, I knew it.

The President: Had you any doubt about it:—No, I only had my doubts about the distance we were from it. I had noticed that the Mobile would at times not obey her helm. I was then chief officer. I intended to pass Chumba Island about 1 or 11 miles from it.

When you had your doubt about the distance, did you take any soundings?—No.

Did you take any soundings at all?—No. Soundings in the Zanzibar Channel are useless. I was aware that the chief officer had been to Zanzibar before in a sailing vessel, but I never consulted him or any of the other officers, except when taking the bearings.

Examined by Mr. Burder: I may have been wrong in my bearings by mistaking Kunguanu Island for Mamembe. That would lead me a mile nearer the shore. Near Chumba the tides are very strong at times, setting as they do north and south, and it is possible I mistook another conspicuous house for the English Mission House. At Maritus Lloyd's surveyor surveyed the Mobile. It was reported that one plate was bent and the keel broken, and I was authorised to take in cargo and at the same time granted a certificate as a good risk for insurance.

By the Court: The position I marked on the char as the spot I struck is nearly a mile off Chumba Island.

Were you satisfied in your own mind that the Island was Chumba Island?—Yes, but I thought it was further than it really was. I did not alter my course at all to the eastward before we grounded. I followed the directions in the Pilot as well, as I could not see the outer houses of Zanzibar town. I can only account for my ship taking charge of me by attributing it to the strong eddying currents. I did not look out for Zanzibar town before I got aground. I did not known my vessel was so close to the reef when she sheered. I did go astern, but it was too late. None of the officers except myself were on the look-out. I was aware if my deviations were wrong my cross bearings could not be correct; but my deviation card was all I could use. I afterwards verified it and found it very much out.

Anthony McCallister, the second officer of the Mobile, was examined, and said he was relieved by the chief officer shortly before the Mobile stranded. He spoke as to the course she was steering before this, and stated that he mentioned to the captain that he had seen the buoy. The captain was steering by courses.

Examined by Mr. Burder, he stated he was not sure whether the captain was steering by courses. The captain had a chart, but witness had no recollection of having seen the "Africa Pilot" used by the captain on the bridge; if the captain had used it he would have seen it. Witness could not account for the accident. He did not observe any eddies when he went out in the ship's boat; there was only a strong ebb.

William Elwood, the chief officer of the vessel, stated that he formed no opinion as to whether the captain was properly navigating the ship; he had no reason to doubt he was. The ship did not answer her helm, and witness could not account for the accident unless that it was the current which carried her in broadside. Witness had only been five minutes on duty, and could not speak as to the bearings before she went aground.

The President: Do you think the captain was doing his duty?—I had no reason to doubt he was doing his best to navigate the ship.

Captain W. Crowder, the Marine Superintendent of the Bombay and Persian S. N. Company, said he believed the Mobile was insured,—the hull for Rs. 1,60,000 and the rest for Rs. 80,000. He had surveyed the Mobile and found nine plates injured, and detailed the other damage done. The propeller was rendered useless, and the estimated cost for repairs is about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

THE local Government are taking up the question of the inundations in Burdwan and the adjacent districts. Surveys for combined protective works have been ordered, though it is not certain that even these can save the country from periodical overflows of rivers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE BURMA RICE CROP.

THE report on the Prospects of the Burma Rice Crop up to 30th November 1888, is as follows:—"The area under rice cultivation is now reported to be 99,857 acres, or 3 per cent. more than the actual area under cultivation last year. There is a decrease of over 27,000 acres as compared with the estimate given last month which is due to the destruction by salt water inundation of 20,000 acres in the Akyab district and 7,000 acres in the Amherst district. The final rains at the end of November were unfavourable in Akyab, and a poor crop is expected there, but in the remaining districts slight rain fell and caused considerable improvement to the crops in the Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Thongwa and Henzada districts, the crops are reported to be above the average, while in the Hanthawaddy, Pegu and Shwegyin districts an average crop is expected. In Akyab the crop is poor and in Prome and Amherst it is slightly below the average. On 8 per cent. of the cultivated area a 12-anna crop is expected, on 15 per cent. a 15-anna crop, on 33 per cent. a 16-anna crop, on 8 per cent. a 17-anna crop and on 32 per cent. an 18-anna crop. On the whole the crop may be said to be above the average. In spite of the poor crop in Akyab, it is estimated that there will be available for export 1,121,000 tons of rice, including what will be required for Upper Burma.

THE BOMBAY P. W. D.

THE chief defect of the new organisation recently discussed by us for the Bombay P. W. Department is that by the abolition of the post of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, there is now no one really responsible for keeping down expenditure. A great spending department, such as the "Public Works," should be under a single capable head, in order to secure undivided responsibility and unity of command. Now by the new scheme there are to be half-a-dozen more heads, co-equal in rank. First.—There is the Secretary, a junior, who is responsible for the general administration. Second.—The four Chief or Superintending Engineers, whose powers extend only as far as their divisions; but who are in independent professional charge, and are not liable to be overruled by the Departmental Secretary. Third.—There is the Examinar of accounts, who has been hithe to treated as the financial adviser of Government and supreme in matters of account.

We will suppose now, that under these numerous heads some scandal in the Department occurs, such as a waste of public money, on whom is the blame likely to be fixed? It is plainly impossible to divide the power without diminishing the responsibility.

Now, the duty of the former Chief Engineer was to exercise this general control, having special regard to economy. He was also intended to lessen friction, and to promote harmonious action in the different branches; to select the right men for particular posts; in a word, to administer the Department in the impartial manner, which only the most senior and capable officer can be relied upon to do.

With this post abolished, the Department will be in the same position as an army without a commander or a ship without a pilot. The four Chief or Superintending Engineers will be able to indulge their own whims and fancies in their separate divisions without fear of control, and the administration will be carried on by the Government advised by a Secretary who has never visited the works in progress. In our opinion if reform was requisite, it should have been in the direction of still further increasing the power and responsibility of the Chief Engineer. With this view all the work accounts should be submitted by Executive Engineers through the Superintending Engineers, in order to make the latter acquainted with and responsible for financial irregularities.

This would reduce the work and the expense of the office of the Examiner, whose duties would be reduced to merely abstracting and collating the accounts. It is a mistake to treat this officer as a financial adviser of Government. His place is as a subordinate of the Chief Engineer, who alone should be consulted on matters connected with departmental expenditure. By concentration of power in one individual will be secured undivided responsibility, and this is essential to secure that interest in economy, the want of which is now so apparent in the working of the Department.—*Indian Engineering*.

THE EAST YORKSHIRES.

THE 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment now on its way home from Aden, with its usual ill-luck, has narrowly escaped being ordered to Suakim. It is absolutely necessary to dislodge the Arabs from their position before Suakim; but their trenches are well constructed and strongly held, and they have large reserves close at hand. General Grenfell's short visit of inspection apparently convinced him that a successful attack on the Arab trenches cannot be assured unless his force of Egyptian and black troops is stiffened with British bayonets, and he hastily returned to Cairo to arrange accordingly. On Sunday, 24th ult., Her Majesty's Government decided that a battalion should be lent to the Khedive for that purpose, and the easiest and most expeditious course seemed to be to stop a homeward bound Indian troopship. But on inquiry it turned out that the Serapis, with the 2nd East Yorkshires on board, had left Aden the previous day, and no other troopship would bring home an entire battalion till January, when the 2nd Cheshire Regiment leaves Bombay. It was then determined that the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Mounted Infantry should be sent on from Cairo to Suakim. This leaves the British garrison in Lower Egypt dangerously weak, seeing that half the 1st Battalion of the Welsh Regiment has just been ordered to Assouan. During the first operations at Suakim a homeward-bound Indian troopship was sent there, and the troops were landed and went into action within sight of their wives and children, who, however, were not allowed to await the result. It is, at all events, satisfactory to know that this piece of wanton cruelty is not likely to be repeated. General Grenfell, it is understood, will leave for Suakim on Dec. 2 or 3, the Scottish Borderers will follow, and most of the English officers of the Egyptian Army will join the expedition.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

THE Imperial Ukase relative to the new Russian Loan provides for the issue of 4 per cent. bonds to the nominal value of 125,000,000 gold roubles for the repurchase of the bonds still in circulation of the 5 per cent. Foreign Loan of 1877, the amount of which is stated in the Ukase at 263,800,000 marks, and also for supplying the funds required for the redemption of the temporary credit notes issued in 1877 and 1878. The Minister of Finance is required to give not less than three months' notice of the discontinuance of the payment of interest on the 5 per cent. Loan of 1877. He will also fix the conditions for the exchange of the bonds of that loan for the new 4 per cent. obligations. Holders of 5 per cent. Bonds who may not convert will receive the nominal amount of their bonds, with interest, up to the date on which payment was discontinued. The new loan will be inscribed in the State Debt Register as the Russian 4 per cent. Gold Loan of 1889. It will be issued in bonds of 125, 625, and 3125 gold roubles, 125 of such roubles being equivalent to 500f., 404 marks, £19 15s. 6d. sterling, 239l. Dutch currency, or 96 gold dollars. Interest, which will be payable quarterly, will commence on Dec. 1 next (N. S.), the bonds being redeemable within eighty-one years. Payment of the interest and capital will be made at St. Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, London, Amsterdam, and New York. The bonds will be exempt from any Russian taxes. The financial institution for placing the bonds will be chosen by the Minister of Finance.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ITALY.

CAPITAL punishment has been abolished in Italy, the resolution passed by the Lower House to effect that change in the criminal code having been accepted by the Senate. Beccaria and his school have thus at length triumphed. The result of this important step will be watched with interest. The death penalty was years ago abolished in Switzerland; but the experience gained from the experiment was apparently not what was anticipated by the philanthropists; for recently capital punishment was re-enacted with general approbation. It is surprising that Italy should be the next country to try the experiment. If in any land the supreme penalty should be retained, one would think it should surely be in that land in which the country best, particularly the south, will marvel at this latest feat of Italian legislators.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

As Reuter informed us yesterday, Count Lesseps and the Directors of the Panama Canal Company have resigned, and liquidators have been appointed. This is owing to the nomination of a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies who are principally hostile to the Government Bill enabling the Company to defer payments pending fresh arrangements. And a later telegram states that the Chamber of Deputies have rejected the Government Bill for assisting the Panama Canal Company. The mail papers bring information of the circumstances which have led up to this result.

For some time past vague rumours had been afloat concerning the position of the Panama Canal Company. According to M. de Lesseps' adversaries, the breakdown of the company is imminent and inevitable; but the truth is that, after at length obtaining from Parliament the authorisation to issue a lottery loan of six hundred million francs—the amount said to be sufficient to ensure the completion of the Panama Canal with locks—the company saw the success of the issue of that loan hindered by false reports relative to M. de Lesseps' health. Not half the required amount was subscribed, though, in addition to the *prestige* of M. de Lesseps' name, the Lottery Bonds he offered had an intrinsic value of their own, independent of the success of the Panama enterprise. Whatever may happen to the Canal, the subscribers to the Lottery Bonds issued by the Panama Company are now assured of the money for their prize drawings and for their ultimate redemption being always forthcoming, as the funds necessary for that purpose have been duly invested in French Rentes and other securities guaranteed by the French Government. The Panama Company is then, says the *Standard* correspondent, in this position. Before it can positively affirm it will carry out its modified programme, it must, by one means or another, find the three hundred million francs still needed. With this object in view, M. de Lesseps and his son, M. Charles de Lesseps, have been lecturing in all parts of France, and have so far succeeded that they have, it is said, by means of the intermediary of an independent association of shareholders, obtained conditional subscriptions for some hundred million francs, the condition being that the subscribers cannot be called upon to take up their Lottery Bonds until the whole of the amount needed for the completion of the works has been subscribed. With this acquired advantage, MM. de Lesseps have entered into negociations with the great financial societies that have on all previous occasions supported them, and it is said also with the Credit Foncier. One of the proposals is to open a second public subscription for the remainder of the Lottery Bonds, and to seek to attract very small capitalists by dividing the amount to be paid on each bond into very small instalments, and by extending as much as possible the time for the payment of those small instalments. Up to the present moment no definitive decision has been taken; but the negotiations are being actively pursued. M. de Lesseps has not lost heart, and reminds those who speak to him of the fall in the price of Panama shares that he has seen Suez shares yet lower. In connection with the financial situation of the Panama Company, the correspondent has received from the secretary of the enterprise a report on the works drawn up by an English mining engineer, Mr. Thomas Collingwood Kitto, who says he thoroughly inspected the Canal on his return from Peru. After a long description of all he saw, the report says:—"Previous to my visit I heard a great deal about the extravagance and mal-administration of the affairs of the Canal, and, after investigating matters on the spot, I am inclined to believe there is something to be desired on that point. On the other hand, I must say I have often seen worse under much more favourable conditions. The mechanics of every grade are men of a superior order, and would command high salaries any where; but the petty contractors are adventurers from all parts of the world, whose only object is to get as much money as they can out of the company without doing anything for it. It is difficult to conceive why there should be enemies to such a glorious scheme as the Panama Canal, and yet I met persons there who were paid to do nothing else but decry its merits. I scarcely met an American who did not express his belief exultingly that Mr. de Lesseps would not be able to raise the funds necessary for the completion of his great work, and that it would eventually come into the hands of America. I heard an American, who had studied the subject, say:—'The opening of the Suez Canal has increased the commerce of the Pacific countries fifty per cent., and I believe the opening of the Panama Canal will increase the commerce of those countries fully three times as much in an equally short space of time.' This appears to be the general opinion throughout the West Coast of South America. I am quite certain that all the engineering difficulties in connection with the Panama Canal are quite within the grasp of the administrators of the enterprise, and now the work is being concentrated on the canal itself very rapid progress will be made. After examining the whole of the works in detail, I must say that, notwithstanding any opinion to the contrary, I am a firm believer in the ultimate success of this great enterprise."

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL MISSION IN INDO-CHINA.

AT a recent meeting of the Paris Geographical Society M. Fournereau, who had been charged with an archæological mission to the Kmers ruins of Siam and Cambodia in order to complete the collection of Cambodian antiquities now in the Torcadero Museum, read a report descriptive of his explorations from which it appears that he has brought back with him 520 casts, thirteen original pieces, and 400 photographs of monuments which he inspected in the provinces of Siam, Phnombudong, Noker-Vat, and Cambodia. The explorer has also brought back a number of architectural drawings and surveys with plans of different monuments which gave a very fair idea of the ancient city of Angkor-Vat, and one or two other towns. M. Fournereau started from Saigon on Dec. 17 last, and reached Angkor-Vat at the end of the month where, he spent six weeks with his companions, making drawings of the ruins and collecting all the object of interest which were at all portable. But in the month of February the river got very low, renpering communication with Saigon very difficult; so he went on to Angker-Thom and established his camp close to Pimean-Acas, the ancient palace of the Kings. He describes this city, with its avenues of giants bearing up enormous nagas, its heavy gates flanked by elephants, its grand temple with fifty towers grouped in the form of a pyramid and forming fifty quadruple heads, as "the most fantastic creation which ever emanated from the human brain." After taking casts of all the most interesting parts of these edifices, he went to several other places, and, in order to reach Kompong-Chuang, he had to traverse a lake which emitted such pestilential odours that several of his followrs fell ill on reaching Phenom-Peuh. M. Fournereau himself found his health seriously affected, and he made the best of his way back to Saigon. He is now busily engaged in the work of arranging the fragments which he has brought home and fitting them in with those which the museum had before, so that the collection of Kmers and Cambodian antiquities will be very complete.

THE FRENCH SCANDALS.

M. WILSON has been attending the French Chamber, and intends, it is said, to continue doing so. The seats round him were again empty, but M. Dautresme, ex-Minister of Commerce, had a conversation with him. While a vote on one portion of the Budget was being taken, M. Wilson ascended the steps leading to the President's chair, and conversed for several minutes with M. Meline. Almost immediately afterwards M. Wilson left the Chamber, which adjourned at half-past six. M Wilson has declared that the reason which induced him to resume his seat in the Chamber at the present moment was that he had been informed of M. Veil Picard's decision to demand authority to prosecute him, and that he wished to be present at that time. In addition to this, he felt that he could not any longer remain absent from the Palais Bourbon, where he had the interests of his electors to defend. If he had not returned to his seat in the Chamber sooner, it was because he was, above all things, desirous of avoiding a scandal. Being asked whether it was true that he proposed publishing other documents concerning M. Veil Picard, M. Wilson said since he was to be prosecuted he would keep the packet of documents for production during the trial. As to publishing documents calculated to discredit other political personages, M. Wilson declared:—"When I have done with M. Veil Picard, I shall probably pass on to another personage. I shall, however, await the opportune moment." Although no name was mentioned, the President, at the close of the sitting, announced that he had received a demand for authority to prosecute a deputy.

THE Calcutta Missionary Conference have presented a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor praying for the abolition of the outstill system, and that the principle of local option be granted to all rural communities. They dwelt strongly upon the increase of drunkenness.

INDIA IN THE LAW COURTS.

A CALCUTTA WILL CASE.

Before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the case of the Sreesinitty Kristomoney Dossee *vs.* Maharajah Norendro Krishna Bahadur and others came up for hearing.

This appeal was preferred from a judgment of a Division Bench of the High Court of Calcutta, of December 16, 1886.

The appellant, a Hindu lady, sued the respondents to have the will of her father, the Maharajah Indubendro, who died in 1852, construed, and the rights of all parties under it declared. She contended having regard to the intention of the testator, as apparent on a due construction of the will, that on the death of the testator's half-brother, Nreopendro Krishna, in 1855, the trusts and limitations of the will became void as to one moiety of the estate, and that she, as the only child of her father, then became entitled to that

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PHOTOS of LORD DUFFERIN'S DEPARTURE of views of India.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

PIANOFORTE LAMPS, with Parabolic Reflectors, can only be had at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE, a Stylish Victoria, Chestnut Arab HORSE, 11 by 2, and Harness, Rs. 900, or Victoria, Rs. 500. Horse and set of Harness by Dunnet, Rs. 400.—Apply "F. S.," care of this office.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, in Mahogany, by Doerner, Stuttgart, in perfect order, nearly new, to be sold to highest bidder, on SATURDAY next, 22nd December, at Messrs. MISHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers, corner of Medows and Forbes Streets, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, by 10 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, should be addressed to HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor's Camp, up to TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1889, from which date till 7 a. m., on the 8th January, they should be addressed to "Bella Vista," Mahableshwar, and thereafter to Malabar Point, Bombay.

2. Letters, Parcels, and Telegrams which cannot reach the Private Secretary by 6 p. m., on the 20th instant, should be addressed to "Bella Vista," Mahableshwar, until 7 a. m., on the 8th January, 1889, and thereafter to Malabar Point, Bombay, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Malabar Point, 15th December, 1888.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

[MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17.

NONE of Reuter's London financial quotations of Saturday afternoon shows any change on the previous evening, excepting those for Rupee Securities, which come 3-16 per cent higher for Fours, at 66¼, and ⅛ per cent. lower for 4½ per cents. at 70⅜; but the rate is called nominal in each case. Silver was still worth 42 9-16d. per oz.; and Consols were unaltered at 96½.

In the Wheat and Mincing Lane Markets there was also no further movement. The import of Linseed for the week was 9,000 quarters, against 48,000 quarters imported in the week preceding. We have nothing to add to our last advices regarding Cotton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head office	Dec.	Rs.	1,26,964
,, ,, Branches	Dec.	,,	3,73,606
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	4,91,916
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	1,72,688
Loans		,,	1,32,318
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	20,31,194
Cash with other Banks		,,	3,62,497
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	19,25,978

The decrease in the Cash balance of 19¼ lakhs, shown by the above figures since the previous Saturday, was hardly looked for in the present comparatively quiet state of our export trade on the whole, and in the general absence of much increased demand for money in the open market may well have been due to financial movements in view of the approaching holiday season. For the falling off in the Bank's Balance is shown to be owing to an expansion of trade requirements, the increase in Discounts having been very considerable, and, though lessened somewhat by a sensible increase in private Deposits and a small falling off in the amount on Loan, the net increase in the trade demand is represented by something over 14 lakhs.

The feeling most noticeable in our local markets to-day has been an absence of inclination to do business of any kind, and its outcome is to be found this evening in a very meagre chronicle of fresh transactions.

Cotton, which opened with a rather firm feeling this morning, arrival business having transpired yesterday (Sunday) between dealers at full rates, remained steady to the close this evening, but only a small business was done, buyers having held back, and a few hundred bales in the aggregate of ready new Pachora, at Rs. 204; Julgaum, at Rs. 209½; and Dhulia, at Rs. 200-3 is all that changed hands.

The weather and crop news conveyed by the Chamber's telegraphic summary this afternoon confirms the generally favourable advices to hand in the middle of last week. Picking had become general in the Broach district, but dry winds were prevalent: while at Bhownugger, where the plants were flourishing, as in other districts of the Dholleria circle, picking of the first sowing had partially begun. All was going on well in the Bengal and Oomravuttee circles, and in the Oomra district of the latter arrivals were increasing, and a larger outturn than last year's was expected.

WHEAT.—There has not been much inquiry in this market to-day, and a moderate business at the outside has been transacted, prices, however, keeping steady at our last quotations.

SEEDS have been comparatively neglected, and neither in *Lin* nor any other kind have we more than a few small transactions to report. Rates in many cases lack the test of business, but meantime they are quoted as before in a pretty steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,319 bales.
Wheat	24,067 cwt.
Linseed	2,598 ,,
Rapeseed	4,990 ,,
Gingelly	5,117 ,,
Poppyseed	1,373 ,,
Ground Nuts	1,128 ,,

FREIGHTS quiet as to the amount of business passing, but steady, not to say firm, in tone is the state of this market; and beyond a few small engagements for near shipment, we hear of nothing doing to-day, while rates are not quotably changed.

EXCHANGE opening at Saturday's closing rates, and with a very languid feeling as to business, this market has been almost stagnant and closed without any change. A transaction has been reported in Telegraphic Transfer at 1s. 4⅜d., but this is about all that has been done, for demand for remittance has been absent, and no Private Paper has come out. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 11-32d. to ⅜d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	175d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has rather more than maintained the position established on Saturday, and at one time 97⅜ to 13-16 was quoted for Fours for Money and 97 11-16 for the next account; but at closing 97⅜ was the cash rate, with 97⅝ for the January and February accounts, business having been done in the afternoon at these rates.

SHARES have participated in the general dulness, and an advance of Rs. 10 in Howard and Ballough Mill shares, at Rs. 760; and of Rs. 5 in Ripon, at Rs. 1,080, are the only changes which we have to report this evening.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	927½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	15,000	500	all	14 do.	910
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	50,000	100	all	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India	37,320	$125	$50	5 pct.	135
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	750
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	280
Bellary	921	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 23	185
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,83	1,83	Rs. 6 0	635
East India Press Co.	0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,575
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	525
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	600	Rs. 30	410
Khanjeum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	525
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 20	195
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	65
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 2	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 35	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	35
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	383½
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary,)	500	500	500	Rs. 10	440
Sind Press Co.	450	2,000	750	Rs. 50	435
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,225
Samoon Press Co.	200	500	500	2	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	620

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th Dec., as compared with the statement of the 8th Dec., 1888:—

	Dec. 8. Rs.	Dec. 15. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,70,367	43,43,303
do. do. at Branches	27,41,553	23,67,953
Other Deposits	2,38,31,612	2,43,23,225
Post Bills	9,518	7,205
Cash Credits undrawn	5,80,723	5,86,732
Rs.	4,42,83,679	4,42,78,721
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	47,94,897	46,22,209
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	21,57,025	27,14,311
Loans on Security of do.	54,11,080	52,78,762
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,039	2,030
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,98,59,196	2,18,90,390
Stamps, &c.	33,899	33,882
Dead Stock Rs. 6,05,214		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,21,144	3,21,214
	25,000	25,000
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,57,275	2,94,778
Cash and Currency Notes	1,10,22,124	90,93,145
	4,42,83,679	4,42,78,721

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HOMAN—CLARK—Nov 24, at Surbiton, Ralph Homan, of Hadley, Barnet, fourth son of E Homan, Esq, J P, of Finchley, to Amy Arnold, youngest daughter of the late William Clark, Esq., of Calcutta, M I C E, and Mrs Frances E Clark, of Koomabarree, Surbiton-hill.

SCOBIE—SCOTT—Nov 22, at Leith, Mackay John Scobie, C E, Public Works Department, India, son of John Scobie, Keoldale, Sutherlandshire, to Louisa, daughter of the late William Scott, Hampton House, Ibrox, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

BAINBRIDGE—Nov 25, at Portland-terrace, Southsea, Maj-Gen A P Bainbridge, late Royal (Madras) Artillery, aged 69.

BANCE—Nov 26, at Westbourne-terrace, Emily Stuart, wife of Lacy Bowring Bance, Lieut-Col Madras Staff Corps.

CHERRY—Nov 26, at Elgin-avenue, London, W, Eliza Susan Cherry, eldest daughter of late Gen P T Cherry, Madras Cavalry, aged 56.

HALL—Nov 8, at Georgiana Brevard, county Florida, John Charles Hall, late of Letterfrack, co Galway, Ireland, and J P for co Galway, elder son of the late John Solomon Hall, Esq, of Madras, aged 57.

HAMILTON—Nov 25, at Paris, Isabel M, widow of Capt J C Hamilton, Bengal Army.

LAMBERT—Nov 25, at Granville-park, Lewisham, the residence of his old friend, W E Denny, Col E A C Lambert, late Bengal Staff Corps.

MIGNON—Nov 23, at Elgin-park, Redland, near Bristol, Robert James Mignon, Esq, late of the Indian Navy, aged 65.

ROSE—Nov 22, in London, John Abernethy Rose, late of Bombay and Kurrachee, only son of the late Patrick Rose, J P, Solicitor, Dingwall, N B.

WOOSNAM—Nov 27, Richard Woosnam, Surg ret H M Bombay Army, aged 73.

ADEN.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—December 9, at Steamer Point, Aden, the infant daughter of George Frederick Johnson, aged 17 days.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STREET—December 13, at Poona, the wife of A. W. F. Street, I.M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MAIDMENT—NORMAN—December 15, at Poona, St Mary's Church, Charles Edward, to Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Alex. Edmund Norman, Bombay Army.—Rangoon papers please copy.

DEATH.

DOWNES—December 11, at Lanouli, of pleurisy pneumonia, Herbert Downes, G. I. P. Railway, aged 47 years Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1888.

THE Bombay Mill-owners' Association meet to-morrow afternoon to discuss the question of factory labour in India. The meeting may be regarded as in some sense a product of the recent insincere and misleading agitation in Lancashire. The Bombay mill-owners are of course as deeply interested parties in connection with this question as the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. But it is fair to them to record that they have never yet pronounced upon it in the spirit of selfishness and insincerity which characterised the recent intervention of Lancashire capitalists in the controversy. The attitude of the local mill-owners has been plainly exhibited in the proceedings of the Factory Commission of 1884. No fewer than three of the seven Commissioners who signed that report, namely, Messrs. George Cotton, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, belong to the mill-owners' class, and, if the word may be permitted, all of them had a selfish interest in the outcome of the inquiry. Notwithstanding this, they concurred cordially with their independent colleagues in the final conclusions at which the Commission arrived. We hope Lancashire will take note of the fact, which it has hitherto somewhat disingenuously ignored, that the report about which it has been exciting itself lately, and the strong recommendations of an amendment in the law which it contains, are recommendations in which the mill-owning interest in Bombay have heartily joined. If Lancashire can show any instance in which the capitalist class of that district has similarly gone out of its way to bring about a reform in the laws regulating its processes of manufacture, we shall be glad to hear of it. Meantime it must be admitted that, whatever the shortcomings of the Bombay mills may be, the mill-owning interest has clean hands in this matter. For it loyally associated itself with an important movement for the reform of the Indian Factory law long before Lancashire awoke to the fact that any such question was in the air. All that they ask now is that the matter be legislated upon fairly and upon its merits. They object, as they reasonably may do, to sensational and hypocritical attempts to excite English feeling upon a question concerning which the local conscience is by no means dead. They are at least entitled to ask that the agitation, if it must be carried on in England, should be carried on with due regard to the facts of the case. When an endeavour is being made to draw from the undoubtedly oppressive *regime* of the ginning factories and cotton presses of Khandeish inferences as to the normal methods of working in the Bombay mills, the argument is of course misleading and unwarrantable; yet this is the kind of argument which home opinion has introduced into the controversy, and with the help of it has led to the appalling conclusion "that the cotton industry of India is based upon murder."

The truth is that if the Lancashire manufacturers would take the trouble to inquire into the realities of factory life in India they would find the smallest occasion for external intervention. No one in India has pretended that the condition of our mills is perfect. They are perhaps as far from perfection as the Lancashire mills themselves, against the atmospheric condition of which the Lancashire operatives have of late protested with an energy which we have no reason to believe is superfluous. To take one point alone. While Lancashire operatives are bitterly complaining of the effect of steaming in the mills, which is resorted to day and night through the winter in the Indian mills steam is only used for a few hours in the early morning, and then only if the day appears likely to be excessively wet. We have had in India no complaints of the physical deterioration of mill hands like those which now and again crop up in the reports of the medical officers in the Lancashire towns. No one who has observed the physique of the operative classes in Bombay will pretend that mill-hands suffer by comparison with any of the other artisan classes. If some of them look weak it is because the labour of the mill is light, and men of delicate constitutions take to it in preference to other avocations. Upon this matter, however, we are not dependent upon the results of casual observation. The Commission of 1884 took care to call to their aid a small body of medical men, European and Native, who reported from the point of view of experts upon the physical condition of the mill operatives of the city. We should be glad if we could think that a similar inquiry into the condition of Lancashire mill hands would lead to an equally satisfactory result. The Medical Commission reported that, after having visited a large number of the cotton mills in Bombay and inspected the operatives at work there, they had come to the conclusion that their condition and health showed no material special deterioration. This conclusion was supported by the results of a more precise inspection of operatives selected at random from a number of mills, and from a comparison of the results so obtained with those obtained from a similar inspection of a number of adult males not employed in cotton mills. Precisely the same results were arrived at in an inquiry into the condition of the female operatives. We might on this point commend to the notice of Manchester commercial philanthropists the evidence of Sakoo, a woman who in her evidence before the Commission said, "the women have never complained to me of being overworked, seeing that they can go away when they like; the women are happier and stronger I think than the outside women. The outside women in fact want to get work in the mills."

The condition, however, of women and children employed in the mills is, after all, a comparatively small factor in the problem. The existing Act regulates the hours of labour only of children under twelve; and though it is admitted that abuses and irregularities have been suffered to grow up under the Act, and that many children are, as a matter of fact, worked as full-timers, the area of mischief is exceedingly limited. We have not to deal in India with a factory population like that of Lancashire, in which there are nearly twice as many females as males, and close upon 40,000 children. At the time of the inquiry, out of nearly fifty thousand operatives in textile factories, under a thousand were children. We doubt if at the present time the child-labour in the Bombay mills is represented by even that modest figure. In the important group of mills managed by Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and in many others, child-labour is dispensed with, and the tendency is to use less and less of it. Lancashire, therefore, is broadly speaking bestowing its sympathy upon fewer than a thousand children; upon women, one of the representatives of whom speaks with contentment of the condition of her class, and upon adult male operatives who have never complained of being overworked. The Commission, in fact, though they made their inquiry as searching as possible, had scarcely any evidence of the prevalence amongst the operatives of a desire for shorter hours. It is true that these men work ninety hours in the week or more during the long days against a virtual maximum of fifty-six hours a week in the Lancashire mills, yet the English Factory law has never sought directly to limit the hours of adult male labour, and Lancashire must be strangely forgetful of English law and ignorant of Indian practice when it urges that the provisions of the English Factory Act should be applied to a state of things entirely different from any to which that law has been made applicable. Local opinion, with a more accurate perception of the problem to be dealt with, has candidly pronounced in favour of raising from 12 to 14 the age at which children can become full-timers, and of fixing eleven hours as the maximum of a woman's day's work. If the Commission, in dealing with the question of holidays, have limited their recommendations to the labour of women and children, they have only followed the example set by the English Legislature, and any attempt to restrict adult male labour would be unwarranted by anything that is being made known regarding the condition of the mill operatives, and would be in conflict with the deliberately chosen principle of English Factory legislation. As to the sanitary condition of the mills, concerning which Lancashire has been as silent as Bombay through the Factory Commission has been suggestive, it may be doubted if Bombay is at all behind Lancashire in that respect. All the newer mills at all events are lofty, spacious, and well built with a free area around them, such as no Lancashire town can show with any of its mills. There is scarcely one of the newer Bombay mills in which the rooms are less than eighteen feet in height; the machinery is placed farther apart than is the custom in the English mills, and the cubical area per head is three and sometimes four times greater than that of the chawls in which the people live. We are alive to the deficiencies which exist in many of our mills. The ventilation is often defective. The sanitary appliances are not all what they ought to be. But it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that the mill-owning interest in Bombay, as represented on the Factory Commission, candidly recognised the shortcomings and made practical suggestions for their removal. In ignoring that fact, Lancashire opinion has been either extremely blind or extremely dishonest, and the Mill-owners Association will do well to put that alternative before them with all possible plainness. Having done that, the best thing that the Association can do will be to approach the Government of India with a new request for general legislation on the lines laid down in the report of the Commission of 1884.

THE statement that a compromise has been arrived at between the Hyderabad Government on the one part and Mr. Watson and Company on the other is not correct. No arrangement has been come to, and as matters at present stand it is not likely that any understanding can be established. The proposal which, after full consideration and an interchange of views between the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, and Mr. Howell, the Resident, it was decided to make to the concessionaires was in substance as follows: that fifteen thousand of the so-called fully paid shares should be cancelled; that out of the money obtained by the sale of the other shares an additional capital of £15,000 should be set aside as working capital; the shares representing this reserve capital to be deferred, only obtaining a dividend, when the remaining shares should have earned a five per cent. dividend in the year. This would give £300,000 working capital, to earn a dividend on a nominal capital of £850,000, and a dividend on the deferred shares for the additional £150,000 provided by the Concessionaires—a total of a million. As we have before mentioned, it was part of the inducement to the concessionaires to accept this offer, that in consideration of the cancelling of the 15,000 shares and the providing of additional working capital, the period allowed for prospecting for mines should be extended from 1891 to 1893, and clause XI., which is very stringent in its provisions for a "fair rent," should be interpreted in a liberal sense, so as to encourage the opening up of the mineral resources of the country. It appears that this offer, which was conceived in a very generous spirit, was to have been submitted to the concessionaires last month; but Messrs. Freshfields and Williams did not consider it of any use to submit it to them, believing, from what had passed, that it would be rejected. The London solicitor had made a communication—"without prejudice"—to Mr. Watson to the effect that one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of additional capital should be provided to a third of the value cancelled, the period of prospecting for mines extended for two years, an increase in the prospecting fees being paid and the leases under clause XI. to be drawn up in a sense favourable to the concessionaires. This proposal, which was made, as we have said, without prejudice, was not in accordance with the instructions from Hyderabad; it was tentative, the hope being that a *modus vivendi* might be established on some such basis. It appears that Mr. Watson was not averse to such compromise, provided the cancellation of 50,000 worth of shares were waived and the additional £150,000 working capital obtained by an additional issue of shares, making the total capital £1,150,000. Such a compromise as this would have out-Heroded Herod. There would have been infallibly another Parliamentary Committee had Mr. Watson succeeded in raising the million worth of shares already secured to eleven hundred and fifty thousand pounds. When this condition of the acceptance of the somewhat premature and unauthorised offer was made known to the Hyderabad Government it was at once pronounced to be impossible. Mr. Mehdi Hasan, who is the representative of the Nizam's Government in London, has been directed to return to Hyderabad to furnish full details of the negotiations which had taken so unexpected a turn. The negotiations are virtually at an end, it being apparently a waste of time to submit to Messrs. Watson and Company the proposals which had been determined upon by the Minister after consultation with the Resident. What course shall now be taken is a matter for consideration. If an arrangement were come to leaving the State practically where it found itself after the "Great Divide" which scandalised a Committee of the House of Commons, the Parliamentary history of this business would not be soon closed. If the concessionaires stand out for all they have taken, they have to count with contingencies which they do not yet foresee. The least of these is that in 1891, as matters now stand, the prospecting rights will cease, and that under the clause XI. the "fair rent" provision, which attracted the eagle eye of Mr. Labouchere, will render the sale of leases to sub-companies hopeless. How then will the Singareni mines, with what is left of the £150,000 working capital, earn a dividend on a million? The present outturn of coal does not exceed 240 tons a day; a heavy outlay will be required to enable the output to be raised to 1,000 tons, so as to pay a profit on the working, which is now not to be thought of. The mines are situated in a remote waterless country; and if they are to be worked on an adequate scale, a town must be built up with a population of some six or eight thousand people. Until water be brought to the locality this is impossible. At present the absence of water leads to such insanitary conditions amongst the few hundreds of miners that any epidemic is sure to create great mortality and a scare. These initial difficulties could be overcome by a prosperous company disposing of sufficient capital; but the present company, overweighted as it is with a nominal capital of a million, cannot possibly find the means to cope with the obstacles standing in the way of the profitable working of the coal fields. The refusal, whether actual or virtual, of the offer of the Hyderabad Government, which showed a willingness to sacrifice a good deal to enable the company to get another £150,000 of capital, will prove fatal to the interests of *bona fide* investors. The speculators will probably in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IDENTIFICATION OF EMIN AND STANLEY.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

According to Osman Digna's letter, Lado, the Mahdi's lieutenant, declares that the white traveller is none other than Stanley, and that Emin's men delivered Emin and Stanley to the Mahdists with fetters on them.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 17.

To-day Mr. Pendse was called, and deposed that he gave instructions on Karkar's petition. In cross-examination he said he did not remember whether he gave orders as to the preparation of Karkar's petition without Mr. Crawford's instructions. He had not reminded the Commissioner about the draft regarding Karkar. He remembered the draft, as Karkar came and asked him about it. Karkar might have come from the Commissioner.

Re-examined witness did not now exercise supervision over the Allenation Assistant. This change was in consequence of Mr. Crawford's order. Karkar's case was then closed. The Advocate-General said that, before proceeding with the next case, he would like to call sundry fresh witnesses whom he mentioned.

The President remarked that the difficulty about this was that one of them having sworn he told nobody about Lingayet, afterwards deposed he told Mr. Ommaney.

Mr. James Crawford here objected to further witnesses being called.

The President said he knew by experience that witnesses would swear they told nobody about a case. He knew instances of witnesses so swearing, although counsel held proof in their hands. However, he would admit their evidence, and note Mr. Crawford's objection. Mr. Latham called Tarachund for Kasnavi's case, but it appeared that witness was beyond reach of legal process.

The President: If you can catch him bring him.

Mr. Latham confessed his inability to bring him, and then proposed to call a witness in Phadke's case concerning the books of the man who gave Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Crawford objected, and Mr. Latham said if Mr. Crawford were experienced in conducting cases, he would not object.

Ultimately the court allowed the evidence.

Mr. Latham then applied that Calowde be called re-Phadke's case. The application was granted.

BAPUT'S CASE.

Baput's case was next called. Shunker Ramchundra Baput deposed that he had asked Mr. Crawford to keep him in his office. He called on Mr. Crawford, who asked him for Rs. 1,000. Witness agreed and drew Rs. 700 from the Savings' Bank, and took the money in notes to Mr. Crawford the next day. Mr. Crawford said he would regard it as a loan, "and lock up your tongue." Witness said he again called on Mr. Crawford to ask if there were any chance of obtaining a vacant appointment. Mr. Crawford asked for another Rs. 1,000, and witness drew Rs. 300 from the Savings' Bank, and adding Rs. 200 took the money to Hanmantrao.

Cross-examined, witness did not recollect in what form he paid Hanmantrao. He had made a statement to Mr. Ommaney in Bhimbais presence. He went to Mr. Ommaney's bungalow half a dozen times.

Vishnu Anunt Patwardhan, called, said he had procured cash to the amount of Rs. 150 for Baput. He was present at the interview between Hanmantrao and Baput.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.

The Viceroy's Executive Council met to-day (Monday) to consider the Lushai business. The local authorities are pressing strongly for action in the matter without delay.

RECALL OF THE HYDERABAD CHIEF JUSTICE.

It is understood that H. H. the Nizam's Government have telegraphed to their Chief Justice, Nawab Mehdi Hassan, requesting his early return to the Deccan.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

A telegram from Pokoko reports the capture of a notorious dacoit named Boh Nga Kive. It is reported that through the exertions of the Deputy Commissioner this is likely to stop the dacoity in that part of the country.

RESOLUTION ON TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

The Resolution issued by the Government of India on travelling allowances states that the objection taken by the Finance Committee that when the cost of locomotion is not borne by officers who travel on half allowance otherwise admissible be ordinarily granted. In these cases the Committee considered that so much as half the ordinary allowance is not required, and proposed that the daily allowances should be either reduced or altogether abolished. The Government of India have approved of the general opinions, and authorised a further enquiry to be made in communication with the local Governments. These opinions being in favour of the view that the present rule is too favourable to officers concerned, His Excellency the Viceroy has decided that the rule should only refer to the actual expenses up to a certain limit. There are at present two exceptions to Rule XI. The first is unnecessary so far as it relates to the superior officers of the Custom's and Salt Departments. The second exception relates to Forest officers, and shall not be retained; but the local Government may direct a fixed charge to be deducted from any travelling allowance earned in return for the means of locomotion provided for by the State. Elephants for professional operations will be supplied by Government. Of the exceptions made to the other provisions of the Code referred to by the Finance Committee, the only ones are exceptions I. and III. under Section XVI, and exceptions II. and VI. under Section XXII. The former relates to the Subordinate Magistrates of Bombay travelling in connection with railway cases. The Bombay Government explains that the Subordinate Magistrates referred to, draw railway fare in addition to permanent travelling allowance, only when travelling by rail, beyond their charges, and it is unnecessary to retain the rule, as these officers will come under the general rule which permits the exchange of permanent for mileage of railway and steamer allowances. Exception II. under Section XXII. permits the Director-General of Telegraphs to draw daily allowance when travelling by railway on a tour of inspection in the carriage provided for by the State. Exception VI. deals with the case of survey officers on tour when the cost of carriage and baggage exceeds half the daily allowance. The former concession is, in the opinion of His Excellency, unnecessary, and will not be retained. The Director-General should draw only the actual expenses up to the limit of half the daily allowance under Section XI. The same rule applies to the Director-General of Railways and the Consulting Engineers.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Mr. P. E. Clague, Chief Superintendent, Office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, has been transferred to the office of the Comptroller in Burma, to relieve Mr. W. Ronaldson, who reverts to his permanent post.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Dec. 17.

A meeting of the leading inhabitants of this place was held last evening in the school hall to elect delegates for the National Congress at Allahabad. Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchundra Garud presided. The President and some other gentlemen explained the aims and objects of the Congress. The following gentlemen were then elected as delegates from Khandesh:—Messrs Sadasive Hari Soman, Wasudeo Daji Mutthe, and Sandu Miya Saheb Inamdar. Messrs Abaji Ragho Mhalas; Goverdhandas Motiram Shet of Julgaon; Messrs. Balkrishna Hanamant; Sakhuram Gunesh Patankar; Waman Vishnu and Chintaman Bapuji of Bhusawal, and Mr. Bhivaji Dhondadew Nigudkar of Elando. These gentlemen were elected delegates by the people of their respective talukas to represent Khandesh at the Congress.

THE S.S. UMBALLA IN A CYCLONE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The steamer Umballa had very rough weather during last week's cyclone. She arrived at Madras with a loss of four boats, the fore top-mast and yards. For thirty-six hours the Captain and officers were on the bridge without rest or food. Eventually kerosine oil was used, with marvellous effects, in breaking the force of the waves. No personal injury, beyond bruises and cuts, occurred to any one on board.

THE WRECK OF A VESSEL.

A vessel has been wrecked off Negapatam, but the name has not as yet transpired. The steamer Meenatchy has gone to the scene of the wreck.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here this morning two days before due date.

PORT SAID, Dec. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4 1-16	
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96¼	
3 per cent. French Rentes	83	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½	nominal.
4½ per cent. „	70⅝	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105	
Bar Silver	42 9-16	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Perim and Suakin still interrupted.

Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted. Telegrams sent by boat will be delayed about three days.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, Dec. 16.

10 p.m.	77·2

MONDAY, Dec. 17.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	81·9

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 17.—The barometeric changes of the past day are small in amount, and somewhat irregular except on the Malabar Coast, where the barometer has risen briskly. The highest pressure at present is in Rajputana and Central India, and lowest in the Malabar Range, being quarter of an inch. Strong easterly wind continues on the Malabar and Bombay coasts, and westerly wind is stronger in the Gangetic valley, and have extended into Bengal, considerably reducing the temperature there. The skies have cleared in Bengal, and are now lightly clouded in Southern India, where four stations have received light showers. Yesterday the temperature was low, and considerably below normal. In Upper India, fine dry cool weather prevails generally.

TOYS FOR SICK CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to make an appeal through your paper to the ladies and children in Bombay to assist me in a very simple way to give some pleasure this Christmas to the many children now lying sick in the European and other hospitals in Bombay. I would ask for all broken and discarded toys to be sent to my address "Mont Blanc, Malabar Hill," not later than the 23rd of this month, when I shall endeavour to divide them impartially to the sick children in the various hospitals. If succesful, I hope to continue it each year, and any kind donations from ladies or gentlemen to buy new toys will be gratefully acknowledged in the *Bombay Gazette*.—Yours, &c.,

BERTHA TURNER.

Bombay, 17th Dec.

THE Committee of the Indian Section of the Paris International Exhibition held a meeting at the Society of Arts on Monday (26th ult.), under the presidency of Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. The Honorary Director (Mr. Vincent Robinson) made a report on the applications received from intending exhibitors, from which it appeared that already almost all the available space had been disposed of. The applicants include Indian as well as English traders.

WITH reference to the Irrawady Flotilla Company and the *Times* correspondent at Rangoon, *Truth* hears that an opposition steamboat company is at last being started on the Irrawaddy. "This would have been done many months ago," it adds, "but for the measures taken, by nobbling the press, to prevent the bitter cry of the population between Mandalay and Rangoon being heard in this country. To show the way the journalistic oracle has been worked, I may mention that one paper at Rangoon was independent enough to take up the local outcry against the Flotilla Company. This was answered by the withdrawal of the Company's advertisements, and the refusal of all information respecting the running of the mail-boats."

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by Capt. Hamilton, A.-D.-C., returned Sir Asman Jah's visit (privately) on Saturday afternoon. The Minister, accompanied by Nawab Mehdi Ali, Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, Private Secretary, and other officials, leaves Bombay to-morrow afternoon for Hyderabad.

CAPTAIN SUTHERLAND, Personal Secretary to His Excellency Sir Asman Jah, is seriously ill in Hyderabad. Great sympathy is felt for him and for his wife and son who are with him.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

THE result of the fierce party battle that has been waging for some days past in Holborn, a district not more than a quarter of an hour's walk from where I am now writing, is, if we may believe their respective papers, equally satisfactory to the ins and the outs. The fact is that both parties are in a sense disappointed—the Conservatives because their '86 majority of 1,700 has been reduced to 985, and the Liberals because they did not win the seat. Outwardly, the latter have been saying all along that it was almost beyond possibility that Earl Compton could be victorious, but inwardly they have indulged the hope that the Conservatives would be defeated. Friends of my own on the Liberal side, who were among the most energetic of Earl Compton's workers, assured me as recently as Wednesday that they believed the noble lord's chances were excellent. One enthusiastic gentleman indeed went so far as to say that from his experience as a canvasser he had no hesitation in saying that his lordship would be at the head of the poll; the same ardent politician, with strange forgetfulness, expressed to me just after the numbers were announced, his surprise that Mr. Gainsford Bruce's majority was not two thousand! This shows how the judgments of even an intelligent man may be affected by party feeling. Everybody says that, so far as candidates were concerned, the Liberal had an overwhelming advantage; but I am not quite so sure that the general opinion on this occasion was right. A titled candidate is, of course, a great catch in a provincial town or a rural constituency; but in this huge metropolis the same prestige does not attach to a man whose chief distinction is that he has a handle to his name, and *pace* the flatterers of the heir to the Marquisate of Northampton—that is the case with Earl Compton. Considering that the great bulk of the legal element of London is concentrated in Holborn, and that in these days nine-tenths of the members of the profession of the law are actively opposed to Mr. Gladstone—I do not say they are all Conservatives—Mr. Middleton, for once, showed himself to be more sagacious than Mr. Schnadhorst in selecting as the Tory Candidate a Q.C. who, though not brilliant, is decidedly respectable. Moreover, although the Holborn durst contains St. Giles's, a district of unsavoury reputation, it also includes a very considerable population of "gentiel people," with whom Liberalism is almost synonymous with the machinations of the evil spirit. The so-called Labour Party, who are headed by Mr. H. H. Champion, of Socialist notoriety, went against Earl Compton; but it is doubtful if their action detached many votes from the Liberal candidate. The fight was really between the slums and the squares, and the latter were triumphant. Still, although the Liberals have not succeeded in their attack on this powerful stronghold of the Conservative party, they have some grounds for satisfaction. It is said, and not unfairly, that Holborn has killed the Wheel and Van Tax, to which Mr. Goschen clung with more than paternal solicitude until overborne by his colleagues in the Cabinet. The Parliamentary reason given for the abandonment of this unpopular measure is the slow progress made with the business of the House of Commons and the sheer impossibility of affording time for the consideration of the arguments *pro* and *con*; but when Mr. Gainsford Bruce early in the contest thought it necessary to inform the Holborn electors that, if returned, he should vote against the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this matter, it was clear what the end would be. From the very beginning the opposition to the Wheel and Van Tax has been by no means confined to Liberals, though it is only quite recently that Conservative members have been persuaded to join actively in the demonstration organized by Mr. Causton, and perhaps that may be Mr. Goschen's excuse for not yielding when he could have done so without inflicting appreciable injury on the Government. At one of Earl Compton's meetings the Chairman, Mr. Samuel Montague, the Hebrew member for the Hebrew quarter of Whitechapel, upbraided some of his opponents for alluding in the lobby of the House of Commons to the late Colonel Duncan's rival in 1886 as a "black man." Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, though unknown to Mr. Montague (singular Semitic name!) was on the platform at the time, and those who were aware of his presence must have been struck with the fact that the present Liberal candidate is much more swarthy than the former one. Earl Compton's complexion is very dark, and his jet black hair and beard give him quite a foreign appearance. He is much more like a Spaniard than a typical Englishman. It was, I think, the *Pall Mall Gazette* that described him as a masher. He is not that, but he appears to have a weakness for jewellery. I forget how many rather showy rings he sported on the evening I heard him speak at Holborn, but there were several, and I noticed, moreover, that he wore a massive gold bracelet, which in a curious way he pushed up the sleeve of his coat when he rose to address the meeting. Every man has his little weaknesses; Earl Compton appears to be for personal ornaments. I see that Mr. Bruce at one of his meetings seemed to throw doubts on the sincerity of Earl Compton's professed desire to improve the dwellings of the poor, and said that his lordship had not been heard of visiting the poorer quarters of the district. However that may be—and I should think Mr. Bruce must be mistaken—the Earl's solicitude for the destitute and the struggling is not a thing of yesterday. He has long been known as a social reformer, and it was, I believe, at his instigation that the conferences on the condition of the unemployed classes were held a year or two ago at the residence of his relative, Earl Cowper. Still, if it is true, as stated by a Conservative paper, that the Marquis of Northampton's Metropolitan estate, of which it is understood Lord Compton takes the management, includes some of the worst house property for the working classes in London. This is a case in which charity should begin at home.

In view of the present tension in the political world, it is not surprising that the excitement after the close of the poll was very great, and that some of the papers brought out special editions at *midnight* giving the result of the election. Those who were present in the House of Commons when the false news that Earl Compton had been returned was brought in must have been reminded of a similar occurrence some months ago when Mr. Goschen was interrupted in his speech by the cheers of the Liberals for the Southampton victory. Last night, however, the jubilation of the Opposition was now changed into gloom by the receipt of authentic intelligence contradicting the previous report. A scene of intense enthusiasm followed, from which it appears that Conservatives can be just as demonstrative as Liberals. Old-fashioned, steady-going members shook their heads and deplored the decadence of Parliamentary manners; but the circumstances were so remarkable that both Radical and Tory members may be excused if for the moment they lost their heads. It was not only in the House of Commons where a mistake in the numbers was made. At the National Liberal Club, where a large crowd of members had congregated to learn the result, the first telegram received gave Mr. Bruce a majority of only about three hundred. As this was regarded in the light of a moral victory the marble halls of the Palace on the Embankment resounded with the lusty cheers of scores of robust Radicals. A few moments later the unwelcome information came that the Conservative candidate had, polled not three hundred, but 965 more votes than his antagonist. To give the National Liberals their due, I am told that they plucked up their courage again and gave the Comptons a hearty reception on their visit by request to the Club on their way home. In the great smoking room of the National Liberal Club—perhaps the largest smoking room in the world—there is a curious balcony which suggests ideas of Romeo and Juliet, incongruous though they may seem in such a prosaic establishment as a political Club. When the Prince of Wales visited the Club this romantic looking balcony attracted his attention. "Is that where they make speeches from?" inquired His Royal Highness. I believe the first speech made from it was that delivered last night by Earl Compton in returning thanks on his own and his wife's behalf for the reception accorded to them. I wonder if there were any Unionist members present when this incident occurred, and if so, what they thought of it. It is a rule of this as of other Clubs that no lady-visitors should be admitted except for an hour or so in the middle of the day when they can be shown round; but in the House of Commons, as elsewhere, rules and etiquette are pushed aside at election times.

The state of business in the House of Commons is very embarrassing. The Land Purchase Bill, which Mr. Smith confidently expected to get rid of in a week, was only read a third time last night after a series of protracted and heated debates that have had the effect in Parliament and out of it of raising party feeling to the highest pitch. The Government are blamed by some of their supporters for having accepted amendments proposed from the Opposition benches, and altogether, what with the baiting of Mr. Smith about the Sheehy episode, the fate of Mr. Gent-Davis and the treatment of the contumacious Moroney, the leader of the Opposition is nearly driven to his wit's end. How to get through all the business before Christmas with the Irish estimates so far untouched and the prospect of further acrimonious discussion on the privilege question, is a matter that is puzzling poor Mr. Smith very much just now. There is a rumour this morning that Goverament will resort to morning sittings, and it is difficult to see how they can otherwise accomplish their programme, unless indeed they accept Mr. Sexton's suggestion and postpone the consideration of the Irish estimates until after Christmas. The Government are not likely to agree to this, as it would practically mean that there should be no real adjournment before the next session commences. Home Rulers are not sorry to see the House of Commons powerless to perform all its work, and they eagerly point to the inextricable confusion of public business as a proof that Mr. Gladstone's proposals are the only alternative to chaos.

Although Mr. Gent-Davis is not a popular man, and he did not increase the circle of his admirers by the ill-advised proceedings he took against *Punch*, still there are circumstances connected with the attachment of the member for Kennington, noticeably the death within the last few days of his father, which have created a certain amount of sympathy for him. This took a practical shape among members of his own party, but their friendly actions towards a brother-member in distress have not prevented his being lodged in Wandsworth gaol. Mr. Gent-Davis's offence, in the words of Mr. Justice North, in his letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, is that of appropriating to his own use and neglecting to pay into court a sum of money received by him in a judiciary character as receiver and manager appointed by the Court. The amount was upwards of £3,000, and it is understood that the whole of this was raised by sending round the hat in the Lobby, one Tory, M.P., who sits for a constituency in the same part of London as Mr. Gent-Davis, alone subscribing £1,500. If the seat should be declared vacant, the Liberals are pretty confident of returning their man, who is a local manufacturer, and has been wooing Kennington for a considerable time, though they would have a better chance if the election were postponed until early next year, when the new register comes into effect.

The London School Board Election attracted more attention this time than it did on the last occasion, three years ago, in consequence of the reactionary Report of the Royal Commission on Education. The recommendations of the majority of the Commissioners are not likely to be carried out—at all events whilst the Conservative party is obliged, as Lord Randolph would say, to lean on a Unionist crutch—still the Report made a good election cry for the anti-Diggleites (a name almost as blessed as Mesopotamia), and helped to wake up the friends of Unsectarianism. Some very noticeable successes were obtained by that party, but the Diggleites still retain a majority, and Sir Richard Temple, though he was within an ace of losing his seat as one of the representatives for the city, is not likely to find himself ousted from his old position as Vice-Chairman. I find that among those who are the most stoutly opposed to Sir Richard's rather narrow views on educational topics, there are not a few who are glad that he should, still be a member of the Board. Mrs. Besant, the Rev. Stewart Headlam (of the Stage and Church Guild), and Mr. Conybere, M.P., who now join the Board for the first time, form a curious trio. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Besant will not during her term of office insist upon a certain work with which her name was identified some years ago being made a text-book for the scholars of the Board schools.

The Special Commission is attracting less and less attention, though some rather exciting evidence as to the supposed existence of a "Secret inner circle" of the League has been given by one of the police witnesses. The cross-examination of the counsel opposed to the *Times* was directed to show that District Inspector Davis had been misled or imposed upon, and the public are disposed to be incredulous in the absense of more definite evidence. I am told that Sir Charles Russell and his colleagues are not dissatisfied with the results of their sifting of the testimony of the persons brought over from Ireland to support the allegations of the *Times*. A man named Galvin, who was shot at and whose case was made a great deal of admitted in cross-examination that the outrage arose out of a family dispute and that the League had nothing whatever to do with it. If these witnesses are speaking the truth, the consequences to the *Times* will be awkward.

Opinion even among Conservatives is divided as to the wisdom of the action of the Government in regard to the Queensland Governorship. One party think they have acted with perfect propriety in hinting to Sir Henry Blake that he should help them out of the difficulty by surrendering the appointment, while others think that it would have been better not to give way to the Queenslanders. There is good reason for believing that Sir Henry Blake's obscure origin had nearly much to do with his unacceptability at Brisbane as the fact that he was once a Resident Magistrate in Ireland. "We flatter ourselves," wrote a distinguished Australian to one of the members of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, "that we have plenty of men of brains of our own. What we want is a man of family and of social status that we can look up to." It is to be hoped that Lord Knutsford will be able to accommodate them with the kind of Governor they require. It may be true that Lord Balfour of Burleigh has declined to take Sir Henry Blake's place; but I am a little sceptical as to the rumour that four persons have one after the other refused the appointment. In these still far from prosperous days it is not everyone, let alone impoverished landowners, who can afford to refuse a governorship.

SCIENTIFIC ÆROSTATION.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, the celebrated æronaut of London, will arrive at Bombay shortly. He is bringing with him not only the large balloon rendered so famous in London during the season just concluded by the ascent of so many of the "stars" of political, legal, fashionable, and artistic society, whose example in this respect will, no doubt, be followed by the leaders of society in India, but—what is of more importance from a scientific if not a sensational point of view—the parachute, by means of which he will make a facile and graceful descent from the balloon when at an altitude of several thousand feet from the earth. Mr. Percival Spencer, though a young man, is an experienced æronaut in the true sense of the word. He is no mere showman, but an earnest student of the science of ærostatics and an able and enthusiastic exponent of the latest development of the art of aerial navigation—an art even yet in its infancy, but destined certainly to perform a part in the future of humanity undreamed of as yet in the philosophy of nineteenth century experience. Mr. Spencer, who has deservedly attained a high reputation in England, will, no doubt, experience a warm welcome in India, not only from the sensation-loving crowd, but from the sober and scientific public, who look beyond the amusement of the hour to the perfection of the future.

THE funeral of the late Mr. Pedder took place at South Norwood Cemetery on Saturday, November 24. The principal mourners were members of the deceased's family, including Colonel Prescott, his father-in-law, Colonel Pedder, his brother, and Mr. Digby Prescott, his youngest son. A large number of gentlemen belonging to the India Office attended to pay a tribute of respect to their former valued colleague, among those present being Sir Owen Burne, Sir James Peile, and Sir Charles Turner, members of the Secretary of State's Council, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir George Birdwood, General Francis, Messrs. Wollaston, Wyllie, Campbell, Hill, Dawkins, &c.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE VAITURNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In order that the general public may be able to form a correct opinion respecting the causes which led to the loss of the Vaiturna, some explanation is called for in reference to several points dealt with in the above inquiry. This explanation is due because the inexplicit finding of the Court is calculated to prejudice the travelling public against Messrs. Shepherd's steamers and to reflect on the crew of the ill-fated vessel—a reflection which their surviving relatives must feel keenly.

It is an established fact that in an emergency hard and fast rules cannot be acted on by captains of vessels. Their judgment must be exercised in such a manner as to suit the circumstances in which they are placed. Seeing that there was no evidence before the Court to show how the captain of the Vaiturna acted when he encountered the cyclone, it certainly seems unjust of the Court to blame him for not putting back and taking shelter behind Bate. It is known how the two B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers, the Purulia and Pachumba, acted: they lay to, as any commander of steamers will admit was the most sensible thing to do.

The Court infers that the Captain was unacquainted with the law of storms. From the facts it may be objected that up to the time he was seen off Mangrole, viz., at 9 p.m. on the 8th, the force of the wind was not so strong, nor the fall of the barometer such as to justify him turning back. The inability to embark or disembark passengers on that coast is nothing unusual. With regard to the law of storms as in the case of emergency, no hard and fast rule can be laid down; everything is left to the judgment of captains. Captain Bedford, R. N., in his book for the use of the Royal Navy, says respecting cyclones: "Every strong wind or gale met with in tropical regions must not be treated as cyclonic." Again, "in October and November the fall of the barometer is usually small, and there is no warning shift of wind if the vessel be to the north of the storm's path."

The Court thinks the vessel was very lightly built—a question which was never raised either by them or the Government Solicitor during the inquiry, and which consequently Messrs. Shepherd and Company have not had the opportunity of rebutting, though to my knowledge they are in a position to do so. With all respect to the Court, I submit that such points are usually decided on the evidence of practical men engaged in shipbuilding or designing, and in whose opinion, therefore, the public would naturally have confidence. There seems from the judgment to have been some confused idea prevalent in the miad of the Court regarding ballast, whether the vessel had too much or too little. I may state that not one of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamers carry ballast, being so constructed, and their weights so distributed as to make it unnecessary for them to do so, and I believe their maximum range of stability to be at the draft they are usually immersed to.

The Court think "that the awning deck, if struck by a squall common to cyclones, would be a source of the greatest danger, and cause her to list over so much that she would not be equal to righting herself again and she would founder. This opinion is expressed in the face of the evidence which all went to prove that the awning deck was a source of no danger, and that the vessel was unusually stable. I refer to the evidence of the constructor in the Government Dockyard, the Company's Superintending Engineer, and the Chief Engineer who brought out the vessel from Scotland, all of whose evidence as experts, I submit, is of more practical value than the mere opinion of the Court, who, from the line of examination taken, seem to have had a very crude idea of what constitutes and governs stability in a vessel.

The Court seem to have had an equally confused idea of how the vessels are measured for tonnage and passengers, and labouring under an ignorance of the rules state that the present system is unsatisfactory, and recommend that "the duty of measuring the vessels for passengers should be deputed to a person who understands working up the stability of a vessel." I fail to see how stability to any appreciable extent is influenced by 100 passengers more or less in a vessel of the class employed by Messrs. Shepherd and Co. I question whether there are two men in the Bombay Presidency capable of working out the curves of stability of a vessel.

The present rule is clearly laid down in the Indian Steamships Act of 1884, Chapter II, Section 11 by the surveyors appointed under this Act, who make a declaration, (a) "that the hull and machinery of the steamship are sufficient for the service intended and in good condition; (b) "that the equipments of the steamship and the certificates of the master, mate or mates, engineer or engineers, or engine-driver, are such as are required by any law for the time being in force and applicable to the ship." The duties of such surveyors are regulated by the instructions published in the United Kingdom for the guidance of the surveyors appointed by the Board of Trade, *vide Government Gazette*, dated Bombay, 13th November 1885. On the authority of this declaration the Customs officials proceed to measure the vessel for passengers as directed in Chapter III. Section 19 of the Native Passenger Ships Act of 1876.

From the above it is seen that each official's duties are clearly defined in the Acts from which I have made extracts, and I cannot see what improvement can be made in the existing Acts, as the vessel's fitness for the trade in which she is engaged, is certified by experienced officers of the Board of Trade, under whose instructions they act, and has no reference to the number of passengers for whom berths are fitted in the saloon, as stated in the judgment of the Court. The measurement as prescribed by the Act allows of no deviation.

No analogy can properly be drawn between the vessel's net registered tonnage and passengers' accommodation. The Court on this subject also seems to have had a very imperfect knowledge, or they would hardly have inferred that "the fact of a vessel of so small a net register tonnage as 63⅓ tons being allowed to carry 1,047 passengers on a coasting voyage, and as many as 1,485 from or to Rewadanda speaks for itself." This inference is the more surprising, as one of the members is an official who is appointed by Government for measuring the tonnage of vessels.

The net tonnage of a vessel, as fixed by the Merchants' Shipping Act of 1885, is the tonnage of the vessel that remains from the gross tonnage, after deductions are made for (a) any closed in space or spaces solely appropriated to, and fitted with, machinery, including boilers and bunkers; (b) any erection on the upper deck fitted for the shelter of deck passengers on short voyage; (c) the cook-house and condenser space; (d) W. C., bath-rooms, and crew-space, as well as all light and air-spaces.

In a vessel of the Vaiturna's build, from the above, it is apparent how great these deductions are; hence the low net tonnage. In vessels with large passenger accommodation, the net tonnage is always low, such as the s. s. Hindu, 205 ft. by 28 ft. by 12 feet. 13 tons net; the Godavari, 160 ft by 23½ ft. by 7½ ft., 13 tons in consequence of these large deductions for passengers, etc.

It is to be hoped that Government will not take any hasty action on the strength of the recommendations made by the Court of Inquiry without satisfying themselves that reasonable grounds exist for altering the present class of steamers, and reducing the number of passengers which they are allowed to carry, and that the owners of the steamers engaged in that business be allowed a hearing, which is only fair. The native public owe a great deal to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., who were the first to introduce a regular, cheap and, quick means of steam communication along the West Coast of India. If they are hampered by useless restrictions the interests of the thousands of poor people who daily travel will be vitally affected, for to make the business remunerative, the owners will naturally have to increase the rates of passage money; and if such should happen, natives will be driven to seek passages, as formerly, in native crafts, and endure a still more risky passage, exposed to the heat of the sun and the cold and dews of night without any cover. These crafts can carry 30 passengers without coming under any Act, and no record of the frequent casualties that occur in them is kept. During the cyclone of last month we have the report of a captain of one of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers that he counted as many as 28 to 30 native craft driven on shore between Porebunder and Veraval, and many more must have foundered at sea. When one considers the number of steamers engaged in the trade and the number of ports of call (Messrs. Shepherd and Co's. steamers alone make two thousand calls at ports in one month), many of the worst having to be made at night, one is surprised that more accidents do not occur, and I think this speaks volumes for the capabilities of the native commanders. It is to be hoped that your leader in Saturday's issue commenting on the want of a proper system of reporting storms and giving warning to those who have steamers employed on the Western Coast of India along with the finding of the Marine Court of Inquiry, will have the effect of moving Government in the matter. The extension of the Government Telegraphs along the Cutch coast should also be insisted on, as at present the nearest station to Mandvie is distant 84 miles, while the nearest to Dwarka is 80 miles.

It has been clearly shown that if a proper system had existed warning, could have been given, which, no doubt, Messrs. Shepherd and Co. would have acted upon and not allowed the Vaiturna to proceed on her ill-fated voyage.—Yours, &c., E. S. L. R.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

LORD REAY held yesterday at the Council Hall, New Secretariat, a second levée in the course of the year now about to close. Since taking charge of the office of Governor of Bombay, His Excellency has, by this time, held four levées here, the first having been held on the 9th April 1885, the second on the 5th January 1886, the third on the 24th January 1888, His Excellency having been on tour in 1887, while the fourth came off yesterday, when there was as large an attendance as in previous years. Gentlemen having the private *entrée* alighted from their carriages at the main entrance on the western side of the buildings and went and stood opposite His Excellency and his staff in the Council. Those having the public *entrée* went up by the small entrance on the north; and taking their turn to pass through the barricades in the ante-rooms, were announced and presented to His Excellency in the Council Hall. At the close of the levée, the native officers of the regiments in garrison were presented to the Governor by their respective commanding officers. The Governor's band played in the compound at intervals; and a Guard-of-Honour, furnished by the Bombay Volunteers, was drawn up there in connection with the levée. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery as the presentations commenced. The following is a list of those present at the levée:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Antonio, D, Bispo de Damao, Arcebispo de Cranganor
Aeppli, Louis
Avellan, Th, Capt
Bayley, H Lyttelton, Mr
Baird, A W, Maj, R E
Bozzoni, Francesco
Brackenbury, Capt, CB, CMG, RN
Birdwood, Mr Justice
Charles, L Fendall, Mr
Candy, E T, Mr
Collingwood, H, Lieut-Col
Farnham, B F, Mr
Filgate, T M, Mr
Gasselin, Mons
Greig, Thomas H, Rev
Glade, D H, Mr
Heathcote, C T, Brig-Genl
Hughes, Walter C, Mr
Hart, W E, Mr
Jacob, Stephen, Mr
Jardine, Mr. Justice
Lane, J MacDonald, Mr
LaTouche, W P, Col
Lee-Warner, Wm, Mr
Mackichan, Rev Dr
Merewether, Col, RE
Nugent, Mr CS
Ollivant, E C K, Mr
Porter, G, The Most Rev, SJ, Archbishop of Bombay
Parsons, Mr Justice
Pinkerton, J, Surgn-Genl, IMS
Pottinger, Brig-Genl
Quadros, M R de, Kt, CGM
Sargent, Sir Charles
Scott, Mr Justice
Spring, Col, RA
Stopford, A B, Major, RA
Stockinger, F, Mr
Starling, M H, Mr
Shortland, D V, Lieut-Col, RA
Sassoon, S D, Mr
Tintner, Joseph, Mr
Trevor, A C, Mr, CS
Wilson, H William, Col, SC
Wyer, M R, Mr

NATIVES.

Aga Jungee Shah
H H Aga Sultan Mahamed Shah, Aga Khan
Abajirao Krishna Pratinidhi, Chief of Vishalgad
Rao Bahadur Behechardas Viharidas Desai, Nadiad
Badroodeen Tyabjee
Dosabhai Framjee, C S I
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit
Ganpatrao Vinayak Sanglikar
Hadji Mirza Hussein Khan
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
Rao Bahadoor Khanderao Wiswanath Raste
Mr K T Telang
Kumar Shri Chhatra Singji, Rajpipla State.
Rao Bahadur Mahadav Wasudev Barve, C I E
Mr Justice Nanabhai Haridas
Narayanrao *alias* Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji
Mr Pherozeshah M Mehta
Mr Raghoonath Narayen Khote
Mr Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani
Mr Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee
The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi
Rao Saheb Vishvanath N Mandlik
Rao Bahadur Yashwant M Kelkar

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Abercrombie, Mr
Adams, John, Mr
Ainger, W, Lieut, RN
Allen, F C, Mr
Almeida, L D, Dr
Anderson, J M, Mr
Arnott, James, Dr
Ashly, Geo. Mr
Aspinwall, J, Mr
Atkins, J De C, Mr
Aves, W Capt, IM
Bacon, K V, Mr, IM
Baird, J P,

Rowe, W C, Mr
Rozario, L P de, Dr
Russell, J G, Mr
Russell, L P, Mr
Ryan, P, Mr
Sangster, A B, Mr King's Own L I
Scone, G Prier de, Mr
Schiller, Otto, Mr
Scott, W F, Rev
Shallis, F W, Mr
Shallis, H E, Mr
Shellim, S E, Mr
Shopland, E B, Cap IM
Sivewright, R, Mr
Slater, J S, Mr
Slater, C McL, Mr
Slater, H M, Capt, RA
Smetham, E R Mr
Smith, J W Mr
Smith, F Y, Mr
Smythe, A, Mr
Soares, J, Mr
Solomon, Henry. Mr
Solomon, Selims, Mr
Sparks, J B, Lt-Col, Bo SC
Spilsbury, E G, Capt, RE
Squire, W W, Mr
Stacey, G B, Mr
Staveley, R, Mr, R N
Stuart, C M, Mr
Stenart, H M Lieut, B B & C I Vol
Symons, H S, Mr
Thacker, W, Mr
Thatcher, J F C, Capt
Thomson, H I P, Capt, G I P R
Tomlinson, S. Mr
Trevithick Capt, G I P R
Turner, A F Mr
Turner, M C, Mr
Twomlow, E D O, Lt-Col, R E
Twist J H, Mr, R E
Uloth, H W. Mr
Underwood, E F, Dr
Valladares, L M, Mr
Vibart, Major, RA
Vincent, W T, Lieut, BSC
Walke, J F, Mr
Walker, NN A, Mr.
Walker, A C, Mr
Walker, W H, Mr
Walker T, Lieut-Col, RA
Wallace, J, Mr
Warden, Mr
Waters, G, Surg-Major
Westall, I, Mr
Westlake, J Mr
Whylock S G H, Mr
Wilkin E, Mr.
Wilkins, I S, Surg-Major MB
Willocks, J, Mr
Willocks, S, Mr, Glos Regt
Willis, Capt, B V R
Wilson, W G, Mr
Wilson, N J, Mr, IM
Wood, T F W, Mr
Young, W E, Mr

NATIVES.

Abdal Karim Munshi, Mr
Abdalla M Dharamsi, Mr
A D Mody, Dr
A P Cama, Dr
Adarjee Jamsetjee Shroff-Bhajiwalla, Khan Saheb
Aga Moochool Shah
Ahmed Essa Khulifa, Mr
Anundrao Chintoba Tatta, Mr
Ardaseer Dosabhoy Moonshee, Mr
Ardeshir C Bhandupvala, Mr
Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Mr
Babu Ramchandra, Mr
Balaji Pandurang, Mr
Balcrushna Venayek Wassoodew, Mr
B S Shroff, Dr
Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Mr
Bhalabhai Mathurbhai Desai, Mr
Bhalchandra Khrishna Bhatavadekara, Dr
Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee, Mr
Bomanjee Byramjee Patell Mr
Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor
Byramjee Nussarwanjee Servai, Mr
Cawasjee Pestonjee, Dr
C M Cursetjee, Mr
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Mr
Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Mr
Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mr
Cowasjee J Lalcaca, Khan Bahadoor
Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Cursondas Vullubdas, Mr
D N Parakh, Surgeon-Maj.
Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, Mr
Daraabah Dorabjee Reporter, Mr
Dayabhai Jaduram, Mr
Dhanjeebhoy H Wadia Mr
Dhondo Shamrao Garud, Mr
Dinshaw Muncherjee Panthaky, Mr
Dorabjee Dinshaw, Mr
E F Setna, Dr
Eduljee Noshirvanjee, Dr
Eknath Raghunath Khote, Mr
Ellapa Ballaram, Mr
F E Davar, Dr
F R Wadia, Mr
Fakirji Jewaji, Khan Saheb
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Framjee R Vicajee, Mr
Framroz Rustomjee, Mr
Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Furdonjee, Mr
Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, Mr
Futehally Shaikahmed, Mr
Ganpatrro Bhaskar, Rao Bahadoor
Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatia, Mr
Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Rao Saheb
Ganpatrao Shrikrishna Wassideva, Mr
Ghansham Nilkanth, Mr
Ghellabhai Hurridas, Mr
Godrezjee Dorabjee Pudumjee, Mr
G M Sathe, Mr
Gopal Shivram, Dr
Gopaldas Veharidas Desai, Mr
Gopinath Sadasewjee, Mr
Govind Balajee Kher, Dr
Goverdhands Gooculdas Tejpale, Mr
Goverdhandas Kattao Muckonjee, Mr
Gulamhusen Allana, Mr
Hajee Abdoolsuttar Hajee Oomur Soab, Mr
Hajee Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, Khan Bahadur
Hajee Mohamed Hajee Ismail, Mr
HaribhaiVajeshankar Gourishankar, Mr
Harilal Kirparam Pandia, Mr
Hasumbhoy Vishram, Mr
H S Coorlavala, Mr
H N Seervai, Dr
Hirjeebhoy C u r s e t j e e Bhandoopwalla, Mr
Hormarjee A Wadia, Mr
Hormusjee Dadabhai, Mr
Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Mr
Hurrychund Sadasewjee, Mr
Hurrichandra Yadowjee, Rai Bahadoor
Ibrahim Ahmed, Mr
Jagmohundas Vandravandas, Mr
Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, Mr
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetj e, Mr
Jamshedjee Rustomjee, Khan Saheb
Jamshedjee A Dalal, Mr
Jamietram Nanabhoy, Mr
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Khan Bahadoor
Janardhan Gopal, Mr.
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr
J E Kohiyar, Mr
J Cowasjee Jehanghier, Mr
J D Ghandy, Mr
Jehangeer DosabhoyFramjee, Mr
Jivanjee Jamshedjee Mody, Mr
Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Mr
Kavasjee Bejanjee Sethna, Mr
Kazi Mohammed Ismail Chilmai, Mr
K R Cama, Mr
K N Bahadurji, Dr
K N Seervai, Mr
Kekhosru Sorabjee Engineer, Assist Surgeon
Keshava K Acharya, Mr
Kharshedji Nasarvanji Wadya, Mr
Koomar Shri Samutsinjee of Palitana
Kumar Shree Harbhamjee Rawajee of Morvee
Krishnarao Shivram Tipnis, Mr
K A Mehta, Mr
L M Wadia, Mr
Lilladhur Jairam Narronjee, Mr
Limji N Banaji, Mr
Luchmon Singh, Rai Bahadur
M M Bose, Dr
Madhowdass Gokaldas Lilladhar Pastah, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Manassukharama Suryarama Tripathi, Mr
Mancherjee Dosabhoy Cama, Mr
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr
Mirza Hosseia Khan, Mr
Mahomed Hossein Hakim, Mr
Morojee Cassinath, Mr
Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Mr
Muncherjee C Murzban, Khan Bahadoor
Munjee Nathoobhoy, Mr
N G Chandavarkar, Mr
N M Moose, Mr
N V Curranee, Mr
Nadersha H E Sukhia, Dr
Nana Moroba, Rao
Nanabhai R Ranina, Mr
Narayanrao Balvant Bhisee, Rao Bahadoor
Narotum Goverdundas, Mr
Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama, Mr
Nilkanth Mahaddeo Mogre, Mr
Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr
Najmoodeen Tyabjee, Mr
Nusserwanjee A H Wadia, Mr
Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Mr
P N Chetti,Mr,Bar-at-Law
Panalal Pooranchand, Mr
Peshotunjee Behramjee Sunjana, Dustoor
Pestonjee Cowasjee, Mr
Pestonjee Muncherjee, Mr
Pestonjee N Wadia, Dr
Perozsha Palonjee, Dr
Purbhoodas Kishundas Modi, Rao Bahadoor
Purshotumdas Mungudas Nuthoobhoy, Mr
Ramdas Chubildas, Mr
Ratiram Durgaram Dave, Mr
R D Sethna, Mr
Runchordas Narotumdas, Mr
R A Tarkad, Mr
Runchordas Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Mr
Rupsing Mathuradas Lowjee, Mr
Rustam K R Cama, Mr
Rustamjee Maneckjee, Khan Saheb
Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Rustam N R Ranina, Dr
S V Putwardhan, Mr
Sadanand Trimbakji Kale, Mr
Samuel Essajee, Mr
Shaik Ameer, Mr
Shaik Noor Cassam, Mr
Shankarprasad Hariprasad Desai, Mr
Shantaram Jagonath, Mr
Shantaram Narayen, Mr
Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, Mr
Shantaram Withal, Dr
Shivaji Durmaji, Mr
Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar, Mr
Shivshankar Govindram, Mr
Shivshankar Pritamlal Mehta, Mr
Shridhar R Bhandarkar, Mr
Sitaram V Sukthankar, Mr
Sorabji Nowroji Cooper, Mr
Sulliman Abdul Wahed, Mr
S K Nariman, Dr
Shyamjee Krishnavarma, Pundit
Tallakchand, Manockchand, Mr
Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, Dr
Tribhowandas Vurjeevandass, Mr
Tribhowandass Mungudass Nathoobhoy, Mr
Tulsidas Manmohandass, Mr
V A Modak, Mr
Vajeshanker Gowrishanker, Mr.
Varajlal Suntokrai Desai, Mr
Veerchand Deepchand, Mr
Vinayek N Bhagvat, Mr
V i r c h a n d Raghavj e Ghandi, Mr
Vithalrao Narayen Natoo, Mr
Vandravundas Parshotumdas, Mr
Vurjeevundas Madowdas, Mr
Wamanrao Damotherjee.

Some tall talk concerning the Congress is being indulged in by the *Indian Mirror*. It tells us that "the Sun and the Congress are facts of nature which have to be accepted;" that "you can no more eradicate it now from this Empire than you could extirpate the multiplication-table;" that "it is as all-pervading as life—as inescapable (*sic*) as death." And then, with a fine twist of metaphor the question is asked "Will you go on trying to dam up the Ganges?"

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Following the rumours which ascribed to the Government the intention of breaking up the Boulangist party by violent means, arresting the General, expelling him, or bringing him to trial on a charge of conspiring against the safety of the State, the Boulangist papers, together with the *Autorité*, the *Gaulois*, and the *Figaro*, published a sensational story, giving minute particulars of what they described as an Opportunist *coup detat* a gainst the General and his friends. Paul de Cassagnac writes:—

"It may, at the outset, appear improbable and absurd; but, for all that, it is fact. M. Floquet, President of the Council of Ministers, is meditating and preparing a *coup de force*. Here is his plan:—After the vote of the Budget, possibly after Dec. 2, and the colossal manifestation be'ng got up for the glorification of Baudin, M. Floquet is expected to get into the Tribune, set forth the daily perils that beset the Republic, point out the understanding which exists between the leaders of Boulangism and the heads of the Conservative party, denounce the great conspiracy existing against the present *regime*, and, finally, endeavour to snatch from the Chamber a vote which would enable him then and there to have the obnoxious members arrested—that is to say, the Boulangist leaders and the principal Deputies of the Right. Next, the freedom of the press and the right of meeting are to be done away with,and the elections will take place on the top of that. This is no idle story. The proofs of it are in our hands, and we are not to be put off by sneers and denials. We know from a certain source, and have formally verified the information, that fifty cells have been ordered to be kept ready—twenty-five at the prison of Melun, twenty-five at the prison of Clairvaux—we know the names of their future occupants. Here are a few of them—General Boulanger, Count Dillon, M.M. Rochefort, Laisant, Naquet, Susini, Koechlin, Laguerre, Le Herisse, Andrieux, Deroulede, Michelin, Baron de Mackau, Duke de Doudeauville, Jolibois, Count de Mun, Paul de Cassagnac, Duke de la Fauconnerie, Marquis de Breteuil, Marquis de Beauvoir, and a certain number of journalists."

M. de Cassagnac added that he dared the Government to carry out the scheme he described, and defied it in a general sort of way. His story was supplemented by the *Presse*, the Boulangist organ *par excellence*, which intimated that the General and his acolytes were to be tried before the Senate. But it further hinted that the General might be shot, like the Duke d'Enghien, or "suicided" in his cell like Pichegru.

A reporter having inquired whether the General had received any very precise information concerning the projected *coup de force*, General Boulanger is reported to have continued as follows:—

"Yes, very precise. When I was first told of the conspiracy I refused to credit such a monstrosity. What! *coup de force* in 1888, on the eve of the Exhibition, at the moment when that admirable, pacific manifestation may reconquer for us the sympathies of Europe, and a *coup de force* accomplished by whom? By the man of liberties, by M. Floquet? It is, I said, impossible. But I was obliged to yield to evidence. We have received the most convincing evidence. Several of our friends, to whom the Government is imprudent enough to tell its secrets, have furnished us with the clearest indications. I told you we should not go to Mazas. No! it is at Clairvaux and Melun we were to have received hospitality. They were even amiable enough to order the directors of those establishments to have the cells put in a thorough state of repair. Those directors were warned that the persons arrested would not be common malefactors, but deputies or journalists, charged with 'a conspiracy against the safety of the State.' M. le Deputy Bourgeois, Under Secretary of State, and M. Herbette, Director of the Peniteniary Prisons, have even gone in person to visit our future lodgings. Our friends have kept us acquainted with every detail. It was not only the Republicans who give us their support who were to be arrested, but also the Reactionists. It was hoped in this manner to deceive the country. The information we have on the subject is very precise, and I could tell you the names of those who gave it to us. What we are reproached with is some—I do not know what—conspiracy against the safety of the State. I should be truly delighted if these projects were put into execution, for, after having imprisoned us, it would have been necessary to bring us to trial, and then it would have been possible to see clearly on which side was respect for liberty, on which side was true Republicanism, on which side there was working for France."

The reporter of the *France* thought General Boulanger had, in view of the possibility of his arrest, taken some precautions, but the General had not:—"What would you have me do against such insane plans? An unknown friend wrote to me anonymously yesterday, 'Destroy your papers; you will be arrested, and your house will be searched,' but I have nothing to destroy, nothing to hide. They may come here. Let them rummage about, let them read everything. I have noting to conceal, nothing to hide from the most scrutinising gaze. I am only guilty of desiring a truly Republican Republic, guilty of organising our party for the electoral contest, guilty of desiring a Democratic Revision."

The coming week or two is expected to be a decisive period in the future of General Boulanger.

The *France* intimates that it is contemplated to bring in a bill providing for the safety of the State by investing the Senate with the functions of a High Court of Justice, which the Chamber of Peers possessed under Louis Philippe, in order to enable the Government to prosecute before that body any individual or individuals accused of manœuvres against the safety of the State.

What seems to have given rise to the rumour of contemplated violence is the somewhat imperfectly reported conversation alleged to have taken place at M. Floquet's dinner table. At one of these political *symposia*, the necessity of taking active measures to put down Boulangism was strongly urged upon the President of the Council by Major Labordere. That gallant member of the Chamber of Deputies has, however, written to the papers that he did not go so far as to recommend General Boulanger being placed against a wall and shot. As to the notion that General Boulanger has laid himself open to be impeached for high treason, his friends deny it, and no overt act of his is open to such a construction. That he should be supported by Royalists and Bonapartists is a circumstance calculated to arouse the suspicions of his old Radical friends; but, after all only little more than a year ago M. Rouvier was kept in office by precisely the same combination. If General Boulanger were to be arrested and prosecuted on a charge of high treason on insufficient grounds, and the prosecution broke down, he could wish for no better recommendation to the constituencies on the eve of a general election.

SERVIA.

King Milan has again achieved a rather fine stroke of policy. He has brought the Liberals and the Progressists to coalesce against the Radicals in the Commission for revising the Constitution. It was evident from the first that the Progressists, or Conservatives, and the Radicals could never agree, and so long as the Liberals adopted a neutral attitude there seemed to be little chance that the revising Commission would be able to draft a Constitution supported by a sufficient majority. The coalition of Progressists and Liberals will now enable the Commission to bring before the Grand Skuptschina a Constitution embodying the doctrines of the moderate politicians in the kingdom. As a result of the coalition of Liberals and Progressists brought about by King Milan, the electoral union between the Liberals and Radicals has been broken. A number of Radicals have been arrested. They are accused of having disturbed the electoral operations in five rural districts by invading the polling places, armed with sticks and firearms.

It is reported from Belgrade that the Radicals, whose union with the Liberals is already a thing of the past, are very indignant with the Government, and express their doubts whether the loyal intention exists to give the nation a free Constitution. Dissension is so great just now that it is feared that the forthcoming session of the Grand Skuptschina will be a barren one.

The Servian *Gazette* published on Tuesday an official report of the sittings of the sub-committee of the Commission for the Revision of the Constitution, from which it appears that King Milan's proposal to issue a Provisional Law for the present election of members to the Great Skuptschina was negatived by sixteen votes to twelve, owing to the Radicals being, for the most part, hostile to the measure. The sub-committee met for the last time on Tuesday, and will report to the Commission in favour of M Simitch's draft constitution, which has been adopted with unimportant modifications.

The *Official Gazette* of Nov. 27 publishes a number of official documents with the object of proving that King Milan some time ago proposed to the Commission charged with the revision of the Constitution the drafting of a new law offering guarantees for the freedom of the ballot, but that the leaders of the different political parties declined to entertain the proposal. The publication of these documents is intended to demonstrate the groundlessness of the charge brought against the Government of unduly influencing the elections.

BULGARIA.

The Turkish Government has appointed Rechid Bey to be Acting Imperial Commissioner at Sofia. Rechid Bey has already arrived there, has paid an official visit to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has entered into relations with other members of the Government. As the duties of the Imperial Commissioner have been discharged for the last two years by a secretary, who had no official intercourse with the Government, the new appointment is considered here as a first step towards Turkey's recognition of Prince Ferdinand. The semi-official *Svoboda* says on this subject:—"Turkey is evidently no longer under the influence of foreign intrigues, and the time is at hand when the Sultan will inform Europe that he recognises the validity of Prince Ferdinand's election. By this act he will secure the gratitude of the Bulgarian people, and Turkish statesmen will see, we trust, that the act will contribute to the safety and peace of the Ottoman Empire."

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria lately made application to the Sultan through a special agent to be received by His Majesty at Constantinople. The application was not granted, and it has since been courteously conveyed to the Prince that the Turkish Government had no intention of altering the policy which it had been pursuing towards Bulgaria.

ROUMANIA.

Roumania was in the midist of a political crisis again last week. M. Lascar Catargi, the newly-elected President of the Lower House, was formely chief of a Conservative Cabinet and is personally on very cold terms with the King. His election was not, as has been stated, the result of a compromise, for the Conservatives had determined to elect him and were strong enough to do so, but before the election the Conservatives, under threats of a dissolution, did agree to make an arrangement with the Government. The conditions submitted to them were:—(1) That M. Rosetti should remain Premier and M. Carp Minister for Foreign Affairs; (2) that there should be no change in the foreign policy of the Cabinet; (3) that two members of the Conservative party, General Mano and M. Lahovary, should be admitted into the Ministry, and also two Liborals, M. M. Marzesko and Boeresco; (4) that the Conservatives should offer no opposition to the Government bills for establishing the gold currency, for the reform of the Judicature, and for the sale of allotments from the State lands to the peasantry. The Conservatives subscribed to all these conditions except the last, and the Government then gave way to the extent of promising that the Allotment Bill should be adjourned for a time. Accordingly, unless there should be a new split, General Mano will become Minister for War and M. Laovary Minister of Commerce or Public Works. The former has always strongly opposed the rising of the Roumanian fortifications now in course of construction; the latter has repeatedly declared in his journal *l'Independance* that no Roumanian soldier will ever fire upon a Russian.

On Friday evening the crisis ended with a compromise. In the last conference the Conservatives held out for three seats in the Cabinet, instead of two. On their side they renounced their demand that the Cabinet should go through the formality of resigning, and that the King should send for General Floresco and M. Catargi, the Presidents of the Senate and the Lower House, and take counsel with them before commissioning M. Rosetti to form a new Administration. The Conservatives also give assurances that they would not seek to alter the foreign policy of the Government, or to interfere with the existing military organisation. Whatever may be the result of the compromise, the King deserves praise for his firmness.

SPAIN.

November 25, being the third anniversary of the death of Alfonso XII., most of the monarchical journals of the capital dedicated eulogistic paragraphs to his memory. During his short reign he proved by his bravery and tenacity of character what great things he was capable of. He set himself to govern in harmony with the aspirations of his people. "The restoration of the monarchy," says the *Imparcial*, "was accepted as a hope, but was converted by Alfonso into a beautiful reality. But though the early loss of so distinguished a monarch has been irreparable, it is well that the Regency has fallen to an august lady who, understanding the ideas of her Royal Consort and sustained by an honest love for her adopted country, is meritoriously fulfilling his wishes to the benefit of the people."

For some time past a secret movement has been going on in military circles for the formation of a strong political military party intended to compete against both Liberals and Conservatives in forming its own Cabinet and in governing the country. The party also aims at enforcing the military reforms required by the Army, and at enabling the Queen to form military cabinets of resistance, or for the temporary conduct of affairs at times of danger to the Throne, or in moments of conflict between the two great civil parties. The leader of this military party is General Cassola, the author of the military reforms now under debate in the Cortes, whose influence on the Army is very great. He has already received the adhesion of a large number of Generals, including Generals Pavia, Chinchilla, Golfin, and many others holding high commands.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, 26 ult., while the Irish Land Purchase Bill was under consideration, Mr. Labouchere had made a few remarks and was still on his feet when Mr. Sheehy, who had left the House, rushed back, evidently in a state of considerable excitement. As soon as Mr. Labouchere resumed his seat, Mr. Sheehy rose and moved to report progress, stating that he had been invited to go into the lobby, and there found a police constable, who served him with a summons under the Coercion Act. The Chairman, in his usual matter-of-fact way, put the question. Mr. Bradlaugh, rising to speak upon it, referring to the promise given early in the sitting by Mr. Balfour, that proceedings against the seven members cited under the Coercoin Act should not be taken pending the sitting of Parliament, denounced the episode in the lobby as "shabby and discourteous." Mr. Hanbury, rising from the Ministerial benches, brought the gathering storm to a head by warmly approving this remark. Mr. Balfour, rebuking Mr. Hanbury for what he called his unnecessary heat, protested his ignorance of the whole circumstances. The Home Secretary hurriedly left the House to make inquiries, as Mr. Balfour explained, he sharing the ignorance of the Chief Secretary of the whole matter. Sir William Harcourt, who had been handed the visiting card sent in by the police constable, read the writing upon it, which ran thus: David Sheehy, M. P., Jeremiah Sulivan, Royal Irish Constabulary, Limerick." Amid ringing cheers from the Opposition, Sir William Harcourt, denouncing the proceeding as a scandal and an outrage, supported the motion to report progress. Mr. Balfour again disclaimed all knowledge of the circumstances, and promised, if it turned out that the Executive Government were responsible for the affair, that it should not occur again. Mr. Illingworth suggested that the Speaker should be sent for, a proposal supported by Mr. John Morley as a preliminary to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the circumstances of the case. Mr. W. H. Smith jumped at this suggestion, and volunteered to make such a motion himself.

Progress was accordingly reported, and after a brief interval the Speaker took the chair. Mr. W. H. Smith, rising, reported the occurrence of "an incident that had occasioned great regret to the House and the Government." He moved that a select committee be appointed to consider the service of a summons on Mr. Sheehy, member for South Galway, made in the outer lobby of the House. By this time the members on the Conservative side had recovered their presence of mind, and interpolated cries of "alleged" service and "attempted" service. Mr. Smith, hurriedly reading on, adopted these interpolations, but finally withdrew them. He named as members of the committee Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Parnell, the Home Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Edward Clarke, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Sir M. W. Ridley. Subsequently the list was amended by the addition of the names of Mr. Hanbury and Mr. T. Healy.

Mr. Sexton urged immediate action. He demanded that the Constable Jeremiah Sullivan should be brought to the Bar of the House and admonished. Mr. Courtney, interposing, suggested that the Committee should sit immediately, and after hearing statements on both sides should adjourn to prepare their report. In the meanwhile he thought the House might proceed with its ordinary business. Sir William Harcourt expressed some apprehension that other Irish members venturing to enter the lobby might be pounced upon by other constables. Mr. Illingworth urging the same point, Mr. Balfour declined to go beyond the qualified pledge already given, a position which he was supported by Mr. James Lowther. After remarks from Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, and Mr. Bradlaugh, the right hon. gentleman endeavoured to explain that the whole process had been arranged in deference to the wishes of the Irish members who preferred the process of summons by an Irish constable to the execution of a warrant.

The Committee being appointed, the members nominated retired, and Mr. Smith showed a disposition to go on with the ordinary business interrupted by the incident.

GENERAL BOULANGER IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

It has been well known (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) that General and Mdme. Boulanger were not on the happiest terms. When he was wounded by M. Floquet it was not she but the wife of an intimate friend who nursed him, with his daughters. The probability of a divorce was often spoken of. Notwithstanding her intensely Catholic feeling, Mdme. Boulanger has taken the first step towards regaining her liberty and freeing the General from a tie which had become galling to both. This took place last week, when her husband appeared at her summons before M. Aubepin, a judge in Chambers of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. That magistrate was bound to advise them to be reconciled, but no good in this instance came of his advice. There is to be another meeting in December in the Chambers of M. Aubepin, who caused General Boulanger to be brought in on Wednesday by the judge's door, and so while there was a chance of reconciliation shelter both him and his wife from public curiosity. It is said that a widow lady, one of the richest women in France, who has long been ambitions of playing a leading part in the political world, is not indisposed to place her millions at the General's service should he make her an offer of marriage.

Mdme. Boulanger's dispute with her husband is ascribed to the fact (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) that the General wanted her to leave her retreat at Versailles, and to live with him in the Rue Dumont d'Urville. This she refused to do, as she was not only averse to the General's political doings, but was also unfavourably disposed towards his friends, some of whom she ovidently regarded as parasites and adventurers. The General is also said to have squandered her dowry, and M. Barboux—Mdme. Boulanger's lawyer—is supposed to have further proofs of some peculiar proceedings on the part of the husband of his client. All sorts of gossiping rumours are spread about, and one, for instance, to the effect that when General Boulanger went to Spain with his daughter and her betrothed, Captain Driant, a certain married lady accompanied the party. A morning paper corroborates this report on the testimony of a Spanish officer, who saw General Boulanger, his daughter, Captain Driant, and the lady in question at Cadiz during the summer. According to the officer, the party had entered an hotel, and were asked to sign a register of arrivals, according to custom. The mysterious lady took up a pen and wrote the words, "M. Jean Benouville, dentist, and family, *en route* for Charenton." This "larky" proceeding on the part of the frivolous fair one was apparently not relished by Captain Driant, who ran his pen through it—so at least says Rumour, by one of her thousand tongues.

It is alleged by another correspondent that General Boulanger and his lady friend represented themselves as man and wife at the hotel at which they stayed at Cadiz. That this was so seems to be proved by the following extract from the formal hotel register of visitors:—

M. Jean Benoville, (General Boulanger,) 46, married, Dentist (afterwards struck out.)

Mdme. Jean Benouville (The "lady friend.") 24, married.

Mdlle. M. Benouville (Mdlle. Marcelle Boulanger) 17, spinster.

M. Henri Dascomb, (Captain Driant) 29, bachelor. (Illegible.) All going to Charenton.

A new version of the Boulanger divorce scheme was published on Friday morning (30th ult.) The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—A personal friend of Mdme. Boulanger, wife of the General, assures me that there is no foundation for the statement that it is she who has applied for a divorce. On the contrary, she has retired to a convent, with her younger daughter, and she refuses to consent to a divorce. To judge impartially a man who is so notorious, and about whom so many stories are invented, is not an easy task. It must be admitted that the refusal of the General's wife to live in the same house with her husband makes his situation difficult. Those who say he wishes to divorce her in order that he may resemble Napoleon simply state a spiteful falsehood. I have already said that General Boulanger has summoned his wife to return to his family, and reconstitute the conjugal domicile, and that she has refused to do so. If it is true that Madame. Boulanger will neither return to her husband nor consent to a divorce, apart from the Roman Catholic question, public opinion will certainly end by taking the side of the husband, who prefers divorce to the position in which he is placed by the attitude of his wife.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

REMISSIONS OF REVENUE IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Nov. 23, Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Madras Government and the Government of India had received memorials from Mirasdars of Thattathimoolai, Nannilam, Talug, Tanjore, alleging that certain remissions of revenue had been improperly cancelled, such remission having been made to the village, pursuant to the Revenue Regulations, by the Head Assistant Collector, after due inspection, in consequence of the great damage and suffering caused by the repeated heavy floods destroying the crops; and whether the Government would take any action in the matter.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State for India has not received any information or reports concerning the memorials referred to, nor has any representation on the matter reached him. As at present advised, the Secretary of State does not propose to take any action in the matter; but he will draw the attention of the Madras Government to the hon. member's question.

SIKKIM AND TIBETAN TRADE.

On Tuesday, Nov. 27th, Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India (1) whether an "authoritative statement of facts relating to Sikkim affairs" had been circulated to the Indian Press; and, if so, by whom and on whose authority; (2) whether that official statement recorded a difference of opinion between the Government of India and the home authorities as to the policy of the Macaulay Mission to Pekin; and (3) whether Her Majesty's Government would take any steps to open up friendly relations with the Tibetan authorities, and to develop the Indian trade with Tibet, through Sikkim, now that hostilities in Sikkim had come to an end.

Sir J. Gorst: In reply to questions one and two, I can only repeat what I stated on the 9th inst., that the Secretary of State has no knowledge of any such memorandum. In reply to the third question, the relations of the Government with Tibet are now engaging the attention of the Viceroy and the Government of India.

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL.

On Thursday, Nov. 29, Mr. T. O'Connor asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could give any further information as to the manner in which the Viceroy had dealt with certain actions of Colonel Marshall in connection with the Hyderabad scandal; whether, as stated by the *Deccan Times* of Oct. 4, that "The Viceroy, though condemning the connection brought about by the private secretary (Colonel Marshall) between the Hyderabad Government and his relative, Mr. Watten, has accepted Colonel Marshall's explanation of the financial position to which public attention was recently drawn"; what Colonel Marshall's explanation was, and what steps had been taken to reimburse the Nizam's Treasury of the large sum of money which had been lost to it.

Sir J. Gorst: The matters referred to in the question are, as I stated in August last, such as it is the function of the Viceroy and Government of India to deal with. No report of any such circumstances as are alluded to in the question has been made by the Government of India to the Secretary of State.

THE DEFENCES OF SINGAPORE.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman asked the Secretary of State for War whether his attention had been called to a recent speech of the Governor of the Straits Settlements to his Council, when he used these words:—The defences of Singapore yet remain, I am concerned to have to report, in an incomplete state. The War Office has, I learn, been unable to furnish the remaining portion of the armament, owing to the heavy guns supplied by the manufacturers for the forts not having stood the severe tests now required. Some months will therefore elapse before those guns are received in the colony;" whether this was an accurate statement of facts; and whether papers would be furnished to the House explaining the circumstances.

Mr. E. Stanhope: I am sorry to say that it is quite true that the heavier armament for Singapore has not yet been furnished. All the remainder has gone out except some quick-firing guns, which go next month. The 9·2in. breechloading guns for Singapore were among those whose liners were condemned this year after the failure in the liners that then occurred. They are now being relined as rapidly as possible, and are expected to be ready in February. The two 10-in. guns will be rather later.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1.4

THE REGALIA OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

A mystifying little paragraph which has been going the round of the German papers relative to changes which the Emperor William contemplates in the imperial regalia has led to some interesting explanations upon the subject, from which it appears that, properly speaking, the insignia peculiar to the German Empire have as yet little more than an ideal existence. The imperial dignity is conjoined by right of inheritance with the succession to the Royal Crown of Prussia. The Emperor William I., who was crowned—or rather, in accordance with the practice of the Hohenzollerns, crowned himself—King of Prussia at Konigsberg, was never crowned as German Emperor. There was no coronation, royal or imperial, in the case of the Emperor Frederick; and, so far, the same is the case with his son, the present Emperor. Hitherto, at the opening of the Reichstag in 1871, as in 1888, and at all other solemn State functions, including the funerals of the last two Emperors, it was the Prussian royal insignia that were displayed—crown, sceptre, orb, sword, banner, and seal. The Imperial symbols are different. They consist of the insignia of the Emperor, those of the Empress, and those of the Imperial Crown Prince. Those of the Emperor are the imperial crown, the imperial arms (consisting of the imperial eagle surmounted by the crown)—in three forms—the standard, throne, and imperial mantle. The insignia proper to the Empress are her crown, arms (in two forms), and standard; and the Crown Prince has also crown, arms (in two forms), and standard peculiar to himself. The imperial crown, which exists as yet only in design, is in the main a reproduction of the crown of Charlemagne preserved at Vienna. It has a domeshaped cap of gold brocade, and four golden arches set with pearls, curved slightly inwards, and surmounted by the imperial orb. The Emperor desires that the gold brocade should be arranged in more natural folds, and that the four arches should be lowered. This alteration will, of course affect all the other insignia in which the crown occurs. The royal princesses of the Prussian house, it appears, have not separate and complete crowns, each one for herself. When the occasion—as a marriage, for example—arrives for a Prussian Princess to wear a diadem, it is furnished with precious stones taken from other adornments, to which they are again restored when the diadem has served its purpose.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

The directors of the Assam Company have determined to pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent., or 1l. per share, on Jan. 1, 1889.

The directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company recommend a dividend for the half-year to June 30 last of 1l. 6s. 9d. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest of the half-year.

The diiectors of the East Indian Railway Company recommend a dividend of 19s. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 2l. per cent. for the half-year.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

At the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to be held on Dec. 12, the directors will recommend a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year ended Sept. 30 last, with a bonus from underwriting account of 1 per cent., making, with the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in June, a total payment of 6 per cent. for the year.

ORIENTAL GAS.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Nov. 28. Mr. M'Laughlan Backler (chairman) stated that the financial condition of the company was on a very excellent basis. The public lighting had shown an increase, and the private consumption also showed a gratifying improvement. The balance of revenue, after payment of the debenture interest, and making the appropriation to the reserve fund, was 27,185l., out of which a distribution of 6 per cent., free of income tax, was recommended, making, with the interim dividend of 4 per cent., 10 per cent. for the year. The report was adopted and the dividend declared.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.

Sir John Pender presided on Nov. 29th at a meeting of the above company, which was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, and in moving resolutions confirmatory of those passed at a meeting held on the 14th inst. for the voluntary winding-up of the company, on the purchase of the undertaking by the Government of India for 50,36,048l., said that on Jan. 1, each stockholder would receive a cheque for 125l. 7s. 6d., and that subsequently those who demanded it would receive their proportion of the 19,239l. which it was proposed to award as compensation to the London staff of the company. Although he considered it would be a graceful thing to agree to the payment, yet everyone was entitled to be paid in full. A million and a quarter votes were in favour of the proposal and 126,000 against. Mr. Burgess seconded the resolutions, which were agreed to; and Sir John Pender, replying to a vote of thanks, said it was not without regret that he bade the shareholders farewell, for he thought they might have been allowed to retain their interest in the undertaking, and that the five millions they were to receive from the Government of India might have been otherwise profitably employed in developing the resources of that country.

INCREASE OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

The German Emperor's Speech from the Throne, among its other omissions, contains no reference to the contemplated increase in the fighting power of the empire by sea; but this *lacuna* is filled up by the Naval

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain W. Barrett, with the English mails of the 30th November, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Elliott	Miss Price
Mr and Mrs Hill	Mr Connell
Mr and Mrs Meiklejohn	Mr Laughton
Three Misses Pike	Mr Saunders
Col and Mrs McNair and two infants	Mr Measor
Mr Preston	Mr Charrington
Mrs Jamieson	Col Moore
Mr Jackson	Lieut Craddock
Two Misses Lumb	Mrs Pope
Mr Nathan	Mr Fletcher
Lieut Humfrey	Mr Currie
Mr Atherton	Mr Plant
Mr O'Neill	Mr Kirby Stys
Mr and Mrs Mechana	Mr Macphail
Miss Dixon	Mr Brackenbury
	Mr Lushington

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Jourdain	Mr Walker
Mr Macleod	Mr Cooper
Mr and Mrs Laborminidi	Mr Lonsdale
Mr Parmanundas	Mr Schlagel
Duke of Montrose	Mr Miller
Mr Graham	Mr and Mrs Thorburn and infant
Two Mr Hallums	Mr Arathoon
Mr and Miss Solano	Major Osborne
Mr O H Moore	Mr Hills
Mr Kirby	Mr Handley
Two Misses Hervey	Capt Moore
Mr Berners	Dr Bunker
Mr Eyre Cote	Mr R Ormiston
Mr Bey	Mr Bateman
Mr and Mrs Scobie	Mr A Hasan
Mr Cooper	Mr Mahomed Ally
Mr Rowson	Mr Tuk Abdoolla
Mr Mackenzie	Rev and Mrs Dennis Osborne and son
Mr Cockburn	Capt Moore
Mr Dadabhoy	
Mr and Mrs Thomas	

FROM MALTA.—Mrs Clark and two infants

FROM PORT SAID.

Mr and Mrs Cavvarcaressi and child	Mr Schlizzi
	Mr Scruni

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mrs Raycroft	Mr and Miss Scott

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 24TH TO 30TH NOVEMBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, accompained by the Empress Frederick, came up to London on Tuesday to pay a visit of condolence to the family of the late Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford-house.

The Princess of Wales, with her eldest son and daughter, arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday from Copenhagen, and left in the afternoon to join the Prince of Wales at Sandringham.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord Knutsford stated that Sir H. Blake had asked to be relieved of the appointment to the Governorship of Queensland. The Oaths Bill was considered in Committee. Several amendments were moved, but were negatived, and the clauses were agreed to without alteration.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Parnell moved an instruction to the Committee for giving the Land Commissioners power to consider arrears, but after debate it was negatived by 182 to 148. In Committee an amendment was proposed to limit the amount under the Bill to £1,500,000, but this was rejected by 212 to 154. On Monday, Mr. Parnell moved an amendment to the Irish Land Purchase Bill limiting advances to small tenants, but the proceedings were interrupted by a complaint of Mr. Sheehy that he had been served with a summons by an Irish constable in the lobby of the House. A long and warm debate followed, and in the end a committee was appointed to [illegible] into the subject. On the resumption in the House Mr. Parnell's amendment was negatived by 180 to 118. On Tuesday the discussion on the proposed new clauses of the Irish Land Purchase Bill occupied many hours, but all were rejected, and the Bill passed through Committee. On Wednesday the report of amendments was agreed to. Last night Mr. Bradlaugh called attention to the case of Moroney, who, for refusing to answer questions in the Dublin Bankruptcy Court, had been detained for 23 months' imprisonment. Mr. A. J. Balfour pointed out that the prisoner could at any moment obtain his discharge by answering legitimate questions, and the House adopted that view by 195 to 159. The Land Purchase Bill, on its third reading occupied the remainder of the sitting.

The result of the elections for the School Board for London was declared on Tuesday. The supporters of the policy of the old Board were returned in a majority of cases, and some new members were elected including Mr. Conybeare, M. P., and Mrs. Annie Besant.

It is announced that Mr. Monro, late Assistant-Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, has been appointed Chief Commissioner in place of Sir C. Warren resigned.

The Duchess of Sutherland died on Monday, after a very short illness, aged 59.

A meeting of Irish Nationalists at Liverpool was addressed on Sunday by the Rev. Father M'Fadden, of Gweedore, and a resolution denouncing coercion and Mr. Balfour was passed.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to be permitted to resume his Parliamentary duties.

Mr. John Bright has become somewhat better, but his condition still causes anxiety.

Major O'Gorman, formerly M. P. for Waterford, died on Saturday, aged 69.

The Rev. Dr. Okes, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, died on Sunday, aged 91.

The Special Commission is still engaged in hearing evidence of outrages in Kerry.

A shepherd and a young woman who attempted to pass in a cart through the flooded river Almond, in Perthshire, were both drowned on Saturday.

Two men were discovered poaching at Leith-hill on Saturday. One was captured, the other fled, but, being pursued by a keeper, he turned and shot his pursuer dead.

A young man committed suicide on Friday by throwing himself from Clifton Suspension Bridge.

A pointsman on the North-Western Railway, living near Crewe, on Monday attempted to murder his wife, and then killed his two children, completing the tragedy by cutting his own throat.

A farmer named Dennis Daly was murdered last week on the road between Tralee and Castle-island. The crime is believed to have its origin in family disputes.

During mass at Knockea Roman Catholic Chapel on Sunday, on the entrance of a farmer who is boycotted, all the men left the chapel, despite the remonstrances of the Vicar-General who had been sent by the Bishop to prevent such conduct.

Mr. E. Harrington, M. P., did not appear on a summons for inciting to violation of the law, and the Court at Tralee ordered a warrant to issue for his arrest.

OBITUARY :—Maj-Gen. A. P. Bainbridge, R. (Mad.) Art. Ret.; Col. E. A. C. Lambert, Ben. Ret; Surg. R. Woosnam, Bo. Ret.; Sir D. W. Barclay, Bart.; Major Purcell O'Gorman; Rev. R. Okes, D.D.; the Duchess of Sutherland.

In the French Chamber, on Saturday, two rival propositions for the removal to the Pantheon of the remains of Baudin, a deputy who was killed on a barricade on December 2, 1851, gave rise to an animated debate, and it was resolved by a vast majority that the bodies of Carnot, Hoche, Marceau, and Baudin should be placed in the Pantheon in July next.

At Monday's sitting of the French Chamber M. Wilson appeared and took his seat for the first time for 12 months, whereupon the Republican majority passed a resolution to suspend the sitting as a protest against responsibility for that member's continued presence in the Chamber. On the resumption of business Mr. Wilson remained, and was present again on the following day.

The Boulangist movement is still very strong in Paris, and causes apprehensions of possible disturbances. The Ministry have denied a report that they intended a *coup d'Etat* against the General and his chief supporters.

The German expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha is about to start under Lieutenant Wissmann.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* contradicts the report of a secret treaty between Russia and the Corean Government, but admits that a convention has been signed regarding trade relations.

The Cabinet crisis at Bucharest has been terminated by a compromise, three Conservative Ministers being admitted, they undertaking not to oppose the present foreign policy of the Government.

The official returns of the Servian elections show a probable majority of 40 for the Radicals in the Grand Skuptschina. King Milan has since issued degrees annulling the primary elections, on the ground of violence and other irregularities.

The latest telegrams from Suakin report a continuance of the rebel fire upon the town, with, however, little effect. The British Government has assented to the despatch of an English regiment and the mounted infantry to temporarily assist the garrison.

A very violent storm raged for two days in the Atlantic States of the American Union, causing great destruction of property on land and at sea, and the loss of many lives.

The trial of the rebel Zulu chiefs in Natal tends to prove that Dinizulu instigated the outbreak against the Government, and that he gave orders for killing all who were not willing to join him.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE AND LIBEL.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on Wednesday Nov. 28th before Baron Huddleston and a special jury, the case of Wiedmann v Walpole came on for hearing. This was an action for breach of promise of marriage and for libel brought by Miss Valery Wiedmann against Robert Horace Walpole damages being laid at £10,000. The defendant who was the heir to the Earldom of Oxford denied the promise and denied the publication of the alleged libel; and, in regard to the latter pleaded privilege. As to the promise he also pleaded that if made it was made in Turkey, where no action was maintainable. Mr Cock Q. C., Mr, Israel Davis, and Mr Evans Austin appeared for the plaintiff, while the Solicitor-General and Mr. W. Graham appeared for the defendant. Mr. Cock having opened the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Uriah Cook, a private inquiry agent, who acted on behalf of the defendant, was examined. He had introduced himself to the plaintiff as Captain Darlington, and at the suggestion of the defendant had induced Miss Wiedmann to go from Cannes to Paris, and subsequently to Germany.

EVIDENCE OF THE PLAINTIFF.

Miss Valery Wiedmann, the plaintiff, said she was the daughter of a pastor of North Germany. At the time she met the defendant she was staying at an hotel in Constantinople, giving lessons to the daughter of the proprietor. She met Mr. Walpole in September, 1882, at the table d'hote dinner. He conversed with her, and every day he tried to see her. He sometimes came into the room where her pupils were, and asked her for books from the library or to play some music to him. He also asked her to come and see the pictures he had bought at Constantinople, which he said he was sending to his apartment in London, where he had a large collection. Sometimes she met him at lunch. On one occasion he followed her on the terrace and talked to her about his journeys in Bulgaria, where he had been he said for about eight months to study the law. The defendant said he would travel round the world, and asked her if she would go with him. She said she would return to Germany, and could not do what he wanted. He said he liked her very much from the very first minute he saw her. He asked her if she would go with him if she were his wife. She said she would not marry him, as she would go back to Germany.

A PERSISTENT LOVER.

The defendant said he quite intended she should be his wife. She was angry about it, and she left the terrace. He followed her, and took her in his arms and kissed her and said, "There, now, you are already my wife." She was very angry, and did not say anything, and went to her room. The proprietor of the hotel came and said he had seen Mr. Walpole proposing to her and seen him embrace her. He further said he supposed the witness was engaged to the defendant now. She did not say anything to the proprietor, but she did not go down to the table d'hote that evening. The proprietor asked if she wanted to go to the opera with his daughters. She did go. They got home very late. She went to her room. The key of the door was not there. She believed she bolted the door. She bolted it without perceiving that it did not catch. There was no light in her room, and the window was open. She had been sitting for some time at the open window in her *robe de nuit*. Suddenly she saw Mr. Walpole at her side, not knowing how he got in. She was much shocked, and went to the bell. She told him he should leave her room instantly unless he wished her to believe he was entirely mad. She tried to ring the bell; but he prevented her. He asked her to believe his word, and said she should be his wife and go with him to New Zealand. She said it was a great disgrace that he should come into her room. He tried to convince her that he loved her; and ultimately overpowered and seduced her, she being in a fainting condition. He afterwards sent her a letter and some money to buy a ticket for Liverpool. (The letter was as follows :—"I will be in the garden at six o'clock if it is not possible to speak to you before There is a man sleeping by your door.") Upon the envelope was stated the price of the ticket, the name of the agent, and the time at which the boat started. The man in question was a consular policeman. The next day she went to the Consulate to get her passport. She still wanted to go to Germany. She thought it was Sunday, as the Consul was away. She came back to the hotel and saw Walpole's servant driving away with her luggage. The proprietor of the hotel made a communication to her. She went to see a friend—a lady—and on the road met the defendant, who said he had been waiting for her. He asked her to go to the gardens, and she did so.

ASKED HER TO TRUST HIM.

He renewed his proposals, asked her to trust him, and said he would like to marry her. She told him he had done wrong, and he renewed again his proposal.

He took off his rings, three in number, and asked her to keep them all. Before she could answer he took his signet ring and put it on her finger, and said it would be a token of his pledge and promise to her.

It had never left her finger since. The defendant told her about his family, and said he would bring his mother to Cannes. He also said he would marry her in Cannes, and that they should go on together to New Zealand. They went on board the boat, and the defendant spoke to the captain to take care of her. She said she preferred to go to England, but he said she could not.

It was arranged that she should go to Cannes. From Naples she went to Rome, then to Florence, and then almost directly to Cannes. She went to the Hotel Continental, and from there wrote the letter of November 27. This letter, which commenced "My dear Robert," was to the effect that she had been watching the visitors' list and meeting the trains to see if he had arrived. It went on to say that by a happy and charming chance she had found that his mother was staying at the same hotel, and she had made her acquaintance. At first, the letter proceeded, she had not the courage to tell the defendant's mother her relations with the defendant; but upon the plaintiff ultimately showing Mrs. Walpole—of whom the plaintiff spoke in high terms—the ring, that lady said she should not think of him any more, as he was a flirt. The plaintiff thereupon said she did not think so, and an honest man kept his promises. The letter was written throughout in most affectionate terms. She saw Mrs. Walpole after the interview mentioned in the letter, and found that her manner was entirely changed, and she was unkind. She asked for the signet ring, and said her son had to marry a rich girl or he would be ruined. In consequence of communications from the proprietor of the hotel and Mrs. Walpole the plaintiff left the hotel and went to the Hotel Fleury.

There Captain Darlington called upon her and desired her to come with him to the Hotel de Louvre, in Paris, to meet Walpole. Darlington said that Walpole would marry her, although his mother was unwilling that he should do so. She implored the defendant, for the sake of his unborn child, to write to her and make her an honest woman. The child, a boy was born in June, 1883, and it still lived.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE PLAINTIFF.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General : She saw the defendant for the last time the day after he had given her a cheque for £100. That was about three days after she was seduced.

The daughter of the proprietor slept in the next room to her. It was about half an hour or three-quarters after she went to her room that the defendant came. I was indignant and disgusted. I called out. The girl in the next room went down to tell her father. The intimacy was entirely against my will. I fainted, and when I came to my senses the defendant was not in the room. I did not the next day go with Mr. Walpole to the Hotel de Luxembourg and stay with him two nights. I stayed alone.

The witness further said that she first heard that Mr. Walpole was going to be married through an announcement in an evening paper which was cut out and sent to her anonymously. She was living in London at that time at a Governess's Home. Somebody sent her a likeness of the lady Mr. Walpole was going to marry. She did not leave two pictures with writing upon them at Mrs. Walpole's residence. She did not send them; but somebody took them for her, she supposed. His Lordship read the writing upon the portraits, which was to the effect that the person depicted was a hideous honourless woman, who would bear a curse to the end of her d—— existence for having married a man she had no right to marry. Further, it was said she would find no happiness, as the plaintiff's maledictions would be with her. If she was a woman of honour she would have broken her engagement at once when the plaintiff wrote. As she had not she was the most despicable person the plaintiff ever heard of, and she should tell her so to her face.

The witness said she did not write this to send; but somebody, whom she declined to name, took it for her. The lady had no right to marry Mr. Walpole; she had robbed her of her life's happiness and social position. She wrote three times to her, and if she had the least honour she ought to have broken off the engagement. The plaintiff held that she was fully entitled to send Mr. Walpole her curse, having had her whole life ruined.

SCENE.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff was continued on Thursday (Nov. 29th.)

Is the child living now ?—I will not answer the question. It is disgraceful.

The judge : You must answer the question; I will take care that no improper question is put to you.

The plaintiff eventually answered that the child was still living; but warmly protested against answering some further questions which the Solicitor-General addressed to her with respect to her condition in November, 1882, saying, excitedly, "I will not have it; it is disgraceful; that is not the purpose I am here for, and I will not have it. It is ridiculous to put such questions and I will not answer them."

The judge again told the plaintiff that she must answer. She had in a letter described her condition at that time, and she was now asked whether she was in that condition.

The plaintiff : I will not answer such questions.

The Solicitor-General : Was your child born in June 1883 ?

The plaintiff : I will not answer such questions. It is disgraceful. (Stamping her foot.) No; I would rather go out of court.

His lordship : If you go out of court you will be non-suited. (Addressing Mr. Cock, who had previously attempted to interpose and had been told by his lordship not to do so) : Now Mr. Cock, what have you to say ?

Mr. Cock : I was going to interfere before with a view of assisting; but after your lordship's remark I decline to do so now. If your lordship chooses to take any course——

The plaintiff (angrily) : They are impertinent questions. After six years to put such a disgrace upon me. It is a shame to humanity. Gentlemen should be ashamed to put such questions.

His lordship : You are now asked questions in cross-examination which I the presiding judge, hold to be questions that you should answer. If you refuse to answer, that is contempt of court, and I shall have to order you into custody. Pray consider before you take that course; and if you like you may go down and speak to your counsel. If you refuse to answer the question. I shall hold it contempt of court——

The plaintiff : It is not contempt of court.

His lordship : And I am bound to deal with it accordingly.

The plaintiff repeated that her claim was breach of promise and said that the defendant had no right to asked after the child.

His lordship (to the jury): then I direct you, gentlemen, to find a verdict for the defendant.

Judgment was thereupon entered for the defendant, and his lordship ordered the letters, papers, and photographs to be impounded.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

AT the Parnell Commission only two witnesses were called on Tuesday, Nov. 27. Sergeant Gilhooly and District-Inspector Davis—members of the Irish constabulary. Both gave evidence with respect to outrages in Castle island, Mr. Davis being minutely questioned as to Land League meetings and the murder of Mr. Arthur Herbert. He thought that the outrages were the work of a central organization in Dublin, and admitted that Mr. Davitt had gone to Castleisland and denounced outrages. On Sir Charles Russell applying for the production of a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. O'Kelly, and said to be in the possession of the *Times*, the President announced that the court would take time to consider whether the document should be shown.

On Thursday, 29th ultimo, further evidence of outrages was given. Jeremiah Sullivan, a tenant on Lord Ventry's estate, said that he had received a threatening notice because he had paid his rent. Patrick Murphy described an outrage committed at his house by a party of disguised men who fired shots. He was dragged about the yard and struck with a gun. The men then cut off part of his ear with a knife, and threatened to crop him with shears. He was afterwards boycotted. Some of his cattle were mutilated and his sheep stolen. John M'Auliffe, a process server, described how he had been shot.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE AND MOONLIGHTING.

Inspector Crane, re-called, said that Boyton was in the Castleisland district at a meeting at which Mr. Tim Harrington spoke. The witness always found in Kerry that were the National League was active there was a Moonlighting Society. He only obtained six convictions during the whole time he was in the district. That was due to the terrorism which prevailed. The witness gave particulars as to meetings held in the Killarney district, at which Mr. Sheehan, M. P., and Father O'Connor were present. The majority of the Moonlighters were National Leaguers. He gave two instances where outrages followed resolutions passed by the League. In reply to Mr. Davitt, the witness said he had heard of one or two bogus outrages in Kerry. There were cases where people did not want to pay their rents, and got their friends to commit outrages.

Inspector William Rice, re-called, said that prior to 1879 he never knew of any one being condemned as a land-grabber or for paying his rent. He spoke to a man named Murphy, who used to blow a horn to attract persons whom he ordered to be arrested. Beyond the National League the witness knew of no society which preached against people taking evicted farms. In cross-examination by Mr. Lockwood, the witness said he had heard of Ribbonmen and Fenians in the district, but he had not heard of Moonlighters before the League outrages were commenced. By Mr. Davitt : The witness knew that outrages increased after 1880. Further evidence of outrages having been given, the court adjourned.

APPLICATION AGAINST PRINTERS.

Sir Charles Russell on Friday (30th ult) said he wished to make an application to their Lordships with reference to a series of placards announcing meetings to be held in Blackburn under the auspices of the National League. He wished that the printers and publishers who resided in Blackburn should be brought before the Commission.

Mr. Justice Hannen said it was scarcely necessary for him to say that nothing could justify an announcement of that kind. Of course this was not a case being tried by jury, but if he was asked he would accede to the application.

OUTRAGES IN KERRY.

Mr. S. M. Hussey, land agent, was the first witness called. He said he had in the course of his experience carried out a number of evictions; but they had not produced crime, and the farms had been let again afterwards. He had carried out evictions in 1881, 1882, and 1883. All were for non-payment of rent. The tenants, in his opinion, were able to pay their rents. He thought the Land League was the most active in Killarney and Castleisland. Tenants had sent to him their rent through other channels, in some cases through clergymen and friends. This was in the case where tenants had previously paid their rents themselves. He had been asked by some of his tenants to serve processes on of them.

The Attorney-General : Will you give me the reasons why they asked you to do so ?

Sir Charles Russel objected to the question; but the court overruled the objection.

The Attorney-General : Why did solvent tenants not to pay their rents ?—Witness : They were afraid they would be shot. The witness, continuing, said he first heard of Moonlight in 1880. It was unknown in Kerry before that time, as was also the term "land grabber." Things continued to get worse in Kerry in 1881-82. The distress in the district was not the cause of this. The people who were better off were the most difficult to deal with, on the 5th of November, 1884, an attack was made on his house, and all the windows and walls on one side were blown out. Fifteen persons were in the house at the time, the majority of whom were women and children. He sought for compensation, and this was opposed on behalf of the members of the League in the district, who were represented on the occasion by Mr. Wood and M. O'Connor Hogan, solicitors, of Tralee. He afterwards applied for police protection, and some of the sentries outside his house were fired at.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says the Russian newspaper *Novosti* makes a startling statement. It describes the Whitechapel murderer as a Russian, and adds :—"He was born at Tiraspol, in South Russia, in 1847, and graduated at the Odessa University. After 1870 he became a fanatical Anarchist, and emigrated to Paris, where he went out of his mind. His monomania was that fallen women could only be redeemed and go to heaven if they were murdered. This led him to perpetrate a number of murders in Paris. The Paris police arrested him, but on discovering that he was a lunatic, they shut him up in an asylum. That was sixteen years ago. He was kept there until a short time prior to the first murder in Whitechapel, when he was released as cured. He went to London, and there lodged with different compatriot refugees until the first woman was assassinated in Whitechapel, since which time his friends have not seen him.

THE EAST AFRICAN QUESTION.

THE Sultan's continued serious illness delayed the commencement of active operations for the blockade of the East African coast. "No proclamation has yet been issued by the Sultan when the mail left. It was understood that the original arrangements have been changed, Germany blockading the southern and England the northern portion of the coast. The German naval garrison has again been withdrawn from Bagamoyo, owing to the excessive prevalence of fever consequent on he abnormal and tremendous rains.

The British missionaries who lately arrived from Mpwapwa, report that an intense anti-German feeling prevails far inland. In Zanzibar itself native feeling is not in a healthy state. The streets, hotels, and drinking-houses are crowded with large numbers of the unemployed officials of the German company, who are loud in their abuse of the Arabs and of the Sultan. The news from Mombassa is satisfactory. Mr. Mackenzie has completed the purchase of 1,500 runaway slaves found in the mission stations, in discharge of his given promise, thereby greatly conciliating the local Arab feeling. Otherwise he is managing the company's affairs admirably. Mr. Jackson has taken command of the company's inland caravan business. Mr. Swayne has taken charge of the work on coast surveys and roads. Owing to the large and unusual advances recently made by the Belgian Congo authorities, increasing difficulty is found in engaging caravan porters on the terms hitherto customary. The excitement caused by Colonel Euan-Smith's proclamation regarding slave labour is decreasing." Germany's request to the Turkish Government to co-operate in the naval action of the British and German fleets on the African coast was conveyed to the Porte by Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador at Constantinople on the 20th of November. It is believed in Vienna that the Sultan will consent to let the Turkish ships join those of Great Britain and Germany, though conditions will be laid down.

MR. JOSEPH THOMSON ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. Joseph Thomson, the explorer, writes to the *Times* with reference to the East African complication. He says that he has watched the recent progress of events in that region with intense bewilderment.

We have been rushed from one horrible surprise to another. We have seen our national honour dragged in the mud, and a liberal-minded Sultan of Zanzibar, who trusted in us, shamefully betrayed and sold to the Germans. We have seen the great structure—the splendid civilizing work of a lifetime—built by Sir John Kirk scattered to the winds, and the worker himself practically compelled to do the deed. This down grade policy commenced by one Administration has been carried on right merrily by its successor. Not content with opening the door to the Germans, we are now prepared to help to reinstate them, after having been ignominiously kicked out bag and baggage. Our own commercial interests are to be accounted as nothing; the good-will and trust of the East African are to be alienated; the civilizing work of all the missionary societies is to be rendered abortive and the blood of 100 missionary martyrs to be made of no avail. With reference to the anti-slavery cry which had been raised, Mr. Thomson says that a more unscrupulous use of that cry has never been made. The suppression of the slave-trade has nothing to do with the question :—

All who know East Africa are aware that the present blockade will not effect the slave-trade in the slightest. Not ten per cent. of the slaves brought down from the interior are exported. The East Central African slave-trade is now practically an inland traffic, kept up for trading objects in the interior and plantation and domestic purposes on the coast. All the result of the blockade on the slave-trade will be that the few hundred of slaves which might under ordinary circumstances be despatched to Pemba will not be kept in reserve for a time or send over in small parties, as their "raw" appearance is rubbed off and they can be passed as porters or domistic servants, while the inland traffic will go on quite as vigorously as it ever has done. While no good will come of the blockade, it will in all probability give a great impetus to slave-trade instead of the reverse.

It will almost certainly prove the death of Knell Emin Pasha, and with his death will come the delivering up to all the horrors of the slave-trade that enormous region which his heroic efforts have for so long kept free from its blighting influence. It will help also to keep up the state of anarchy which now prevails on the coast, and let loose all the tribal hatreds which under the enlightened rule of Seyyid Bargash were kept in check. In such a state of things the slave-trade will flourish as it has never flourished for years. And for years it is likely to continue; for, of course, land expiditions are utterly out of the question. No expedition of Germans could live a week, and where they are to find a recruiting-ground for native soldiers I know not, though doubtless our Government will not fail them in their straits.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON.

The German blockading squadron on the East Africa coast, so far as already commissioned, consists of the frigate Leipsic, 12 guns and 430 men; the corvette Carola, 12 guns and 262 men; the corvette Sophie, 12 guns and 267 men, the corvette Mowe, 5 guns and 128 men, the cruiser Schwalbe, 8 guns and 114 men, the despatch-boat Pfeil, 5 guns and 127 men, total, six vessels, with 54 guns and 1,333 men. The German East African Company is insisting upon its claims against the Sultan of Zanzibar for payment of 170,000 rupees, stipulated in the concessign for defrayal of to expenses of the coast administration. The German East African Company have resolved to petition the Reichstag for a loan of 10,000,000 m. for the recruiting and equipment of an armed force for service on the east coast of Africa.

LETTER FROM BISHOP SMYTHIES.

A letter has been received in London from Bishop Smythies, of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, dated Zanzibar, November 1. Speaking of the proposed joint blockade, the Bishop says :—

This new move is undoubtedly serious. It is, of course, only a plan upon the part of the Germans to prop up their prestige and to make it appear that what they are now asserting is true—namely, that all this trouble is caused by the opposition of the slave-traders instead of by the monstrous conduct of the German company. Every one here knows the slave-trade has nothing to do with it. I dare say the action of the Government may be to prevent worse alternatives; but it is much to be lamented that they should be joined with the Germans in the mind of the natives now. Our generally fair and just mode of dealing has, I believe, led the people to think that we really from good motives oppose the slave-trade, or that, as the colonel says, we are mad on that one point. But they will never believe that the Germans, who have just murdered 108 people without receiving a scratch themselves, are actuated by any high motives of philanthropy.

CAPTURE OF SLAVE DHOWS.

A few days ago (says the Suakim correspondent of the *Times*) some Government dhows, sent out to prevent slave-trading and the landing of contraband goods captured, seven dhows to the south of Trinkitat, after a strong resistance the crews and slaves escaping inland. After the capture papers were found in the dhows incriminating many merchants with large business at Jeddah. Three more dhows loaded with slaves escaped to sea by fighting their way out, several men being wounded in the Government dhows. The captured dhows were brought here condemned by the Government as slavers, and sold. But they are now claimed by Italy on the ground that they were captured in the waters under her jurisdiction. The prospect of an early start of a German expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha brings once more into public notice, remarks a home praper that remarkable man, whose fate, like that of our own explorer, Stanley, is the subject of much speculation and anxiety. Emin Pasha's origin and early life appear to be even more obscure than is his whereabouts at the present moment. To a distinguished Hamburg professor who asked for information concerning his career Emin wrote in 1882—"My dear Sir,...Devote your attention to the beautiful birds which I send you, but do not bother yourself about my past career." Some Government officials who were formerly engaged in Constantinople remember to have seen Emin there. They narrate that he was concrned in a harem plot or some similar scheme; and lost through it a high position and was compelled to seek safety in flight. That Emin is of Jewish origion is regarded as certain both on physiognomical and other grounds—among them being his intimate acquaintance with Oriental languages A person who was very intimate with him was never able to discover Emin's religion. Protestant or Catholic might taken him for one of their own Church, for he was equally well conversant with the beliefs and religious obligations of both. To the Moslem he would quote the Korani, to the few the Talmud, and he showed familiarity with all their customs and practices. He could never be brought, however, to confess his own religious conviction,—not even by his most intimate friend in Africa, Consul Han Hansal. Emin's linguistic equipment fitted him admirably for his work of exploration. The list of languages of which he is master —German, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek (some say also Polish and Russian), Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Ambaric, and various Negro dialects.

The correspondent of the *Times* Telegraphing on 29 November, says : It has evidently been determined not to await the Sultan's recovery in order that the proclamation of a blockade may be issued by him. The English and German admirals have just published, in the Sultan's name a proclamation announcing the commencement of a blockade of the coast-line on the 2nd of December at noon. Both the blockading fleets will leave Zanzibar to-morrow and take up their respective position on the coast. The German fleet will act south of Wanga to Lindi, and the English fleet north of Wanga to the island of Lamu. The Algerine will be detached specially to watch the mouths of the Rovuma. Agamenon remains as guardship at Zanzibar. The Sultad contiques to be seriously unwell Colonel Euan-Smith has despatched the Vice-Consul, Mr. Berkeley, to Mombassa. It is reported that arms and ammunition are being landed in large quantities on the Portuguese coast. Three guns, it is stated, have paesed Quilimane for Lake Nyassa. The Universities misson has received good news from Magila. The Penguin has arrived here from the Mauritius.

THE RELIEF OF EMIN PASHA.

AT a general meeting of the Emin Pasha Committee, held in the Prussian House of Parliament, it was decided to proceed with the execution of the scheme for the relief of Emin Pasha as soon as possible. A resolution was passed calling upon Lieutenant Wissmann to take immediate steps for reaching Wadelia; while a similar appeal was address to Dr. Carl Peters, and he will lead a second expeditionary column as a support and supplement to that of Lieutenant Wissman.

It is is stated that Lieutenant Wissmann and Dr Peters have come to an agreement, so that the former is to set out immediately with the van-guard of the Emin expedition, consisting of about two or three hundred men. He is to advance as far as the great lakes, where he will await Dr. Peters, who will follow with the remainder of the expedition. The latter would then assume the command. It is asserted from another quarter that Lieutenant Wissmann would lead the expedition. It thus appears that the rivalry between them is not yet settled, which is not very encouraging for the enterprise. Lieutenant Wissmann leaves in a few days for Vienna. He hopes to reach Zanibar towards the end of January.

The *Temps* of Nov. 29, publishes a carefully weighed article on the East African question, in which it says the impartiality, patriotism, and religious zeal of Lieutenant Wissmann cannot be contested, but at the same time, in view of the revelations of the English missionary bishops, Lord Salisbury is ill-advised in engaging his country in a compromising alliance with the authors of what religious Englishmen would term outrages on humanity. In this the *Temps* refers to the German East African Company.

THE RELIEF OF SUAKIM.

The official notification has reached Suakim that the British troops coming from Egypt—the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Mounted Infantry—will shortly leave Cairo. The 9th and 10th Black Battalions and the Egyptian Cavalry are expected, and every preparation is being made for a decisive campaign. The Suakim correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs :—The situation here is unchanged. The rebels continue entrenched, their number being estimated at 1,500 men, under Osman Niab. They are firing at intervals day and night, and the Water Forts are frequently struck, and shells burst nightly in the native town; but the casualties are marvellously few. One Egyptian soldier has been killed and several natives have been wounded during the week. Osman Digma is at Handoub. Spies and deserters estimate the entire gathering there at about 2,000, of whom 700 are fighting men, Baggaras, Jaileen, and Dongolin. Great distress exists and deserters continue to come in. It is reported that large numbers of dervishes are marching from Abu Hamad to Berber for Osman Digma; but serious dissensions exist, and many have refused to fight under the Khalifa Abdullah. The news from Berber and Khartoum is very untrustworthy, the roads being closed.

General Sir F. W. Grenfell commands the expedition to be sent against the rebels at Suakim, his staff including Colonel Rhodes, Major Settle, and Major Johnstone. The mounted force, consisting of the Mounted Infantry, a squadron of Egyptian Cavalry, and an Egyptian battery of Horse Artillery, are under the leadership of Colonel Barrow, while Colonel Coke will command the King's Own Scottish Borderers, Colonel Kitchener the First, and Colonel Holland Smith the Second Egyptian Brigade.

THE QUEEN AND THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

THE Empress Frederick and her daughters remain the guests of the Queen at Windsor Castle, whence they occasionally make excursions in the Great Park and country around. The weather, which had been extremely boisterous during the last few days, proved fine on Monday morning, Nov. 26, the sun shining pleasantly at intervals. Taking advantage of the change, the Queen quitted the Castle about half-past eleven in her pony carriage, and, accompanied by her Imperial Majesty and other ladies, proceeded to the drive in the vicinity of George IV.'s Gateway, whence, sheltered by the ornamental shrubbery, the party witnessed some interesting feats of millitary dexterity performed by the Queen's Indian Equerry. The trooper, a tall athletic specimen of his race, wore an orange-coloured turban, dark-blue tunic, and the white and brown continuations of a cavalry soldier of the Indian army in which uniform he occasionally rides by the side of her Majesty's carriage. A couple of the Arab stallion presented to the Queen by the Sultan of Zanzibar were placed at his disposal, and, mounting the more spirited charger, the Indian opened his performance by galloping widely over the greensward opposite the royal and imperial spectators, and picking up with his lance the tent-pegs on the turf. Several wands were then fixed in the ground, and, galloping at a full speed by the sides of these, the soldier, notwithstanding the high wind, repeatedly pierced the projecting arms with the point of his sword. The performance, which occupied about half an hour, terminated with the slicing of some lemons stuck upon sticks, after which the Queen and Empress drove towards Frogmore.

FACTORY LAW IN INDIA.

THE *Manchester Guardian* writes :—

Referring to the "urgent need for the improvement of the factory law of India," the *Bombay Gazette* states that public opinion in that city is not indifferent to the evils existing in the local cotton mills owing to the defective state of the law and the negligence attending its administration. Quotations are given from the recently issued report of Dr. Weir, the officer of health in the service of the municipality, illustrating the conditions attending factory life in the Bombay mills. Dr. Weir says at the outset that the health of the young boys and girls working in these mills is not sufficiently protected by law. Comparison is invited between the physical appearance of outdoor labourers and those engaged in the cotton mills, the latter being described as feeble and having a pallid look. The existing Act makes no special provision for children of twelve years of age and upwards, who are treated as adults, and the *Gazette* has "the best of reasons for believing that at the present moment children of nine—that is three years under age—are working as full-timers." These are kept occupied at the mill for twelve and in summer for fourteen hours a day, Dr. Weir very justly attaches as much importance to proper inspection as to proper legislation in this matter. At present factory inspection in Bombay is in the hands of ordinary officers of the Civil Service, who have a very imperfect acquaintance with the duties which they ought to perform. The Bombay Health Officer would delegate the work in the police. The *Bombay Gazette* contends however—and with good reason, we think,—that a better plan, would be to employ trained inspectors who have already acquired experience in England.

TEMPERANCE IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

An interesting correspondence has just passed between Cardinal Manning and the Rev. O. D. Watkins, Roman Catholic army chaplain of Bengal, relative to the proposed establishment of the Army Temperance Association in India. In the last letter of Cardinal Manning he says :—"I am greatly rejoiced that the Commander-in-Chief in India is willing to take in hand the temperance of the army. It appears to me that there ought to be a system or organisation drawn up and prescribed by him for the whole army, but that this system, sanctoned by authority, should be purely secular in all its details. Also every voluntary temperance association should be absolutely free in its religious character, practices, and spirit, according to the discipline so happily in force in the British army." His Eminence then explains that the League of the Cross in India should have as its president in every regiment the Roman Catholic chaplain, and adds :—"I cannot doubt that the experience of all military chaplains will move them to do their utmost to save our brave men from the deadly wreck of intemperance."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British barque Glenarchy, 2,148 tons, Captain H Taylor, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, laden with a cargo of 3,233 tons coals from Cardiff. She is consigned to Captain.

THE B and P S N Co's. steamer Mobile, Captain T

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It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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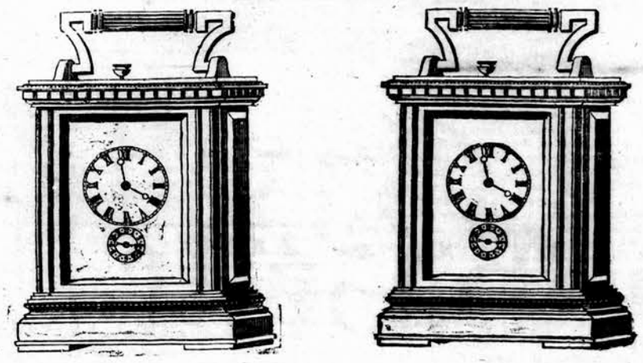

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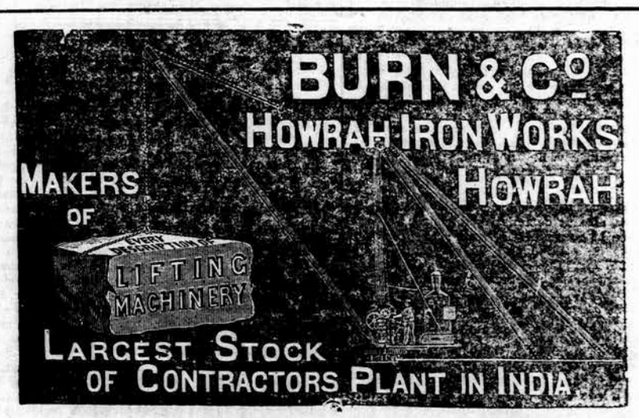

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AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

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This Ale combines the essential properties of the best productions of Bavaria and Burton-upon-Trent, and is strongly recommended for its purity and tonic qualities. Although exhilarating, it does occasion the headiness produced by drinking ordinary malt liquors, and is remarkably free from acidity.

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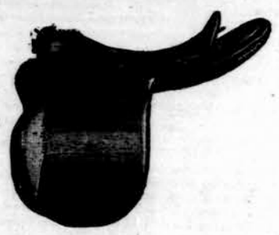

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WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

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MESSRS. JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS of 23, London Wall, London, Wholesale and Export Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, beg to call the attention of the Public to the fact that they have now entirely discontinued the use of their usual Stamps and have registered the above TRADE MARK, with which their goods are now being stamped.

N.B.—In no instance will the old stamps be used again.

DAWSON & SONS MAKERS 23 LONDON WALL LONDON

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BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

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